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Original Poetry.

THE WANDERER'S GRAVE.

BY LEROY.

Far from the scenes of childhood;
Far from the loved one's side,
In Sierra Nevada's wild-wood,
The youthful wanderer died.

No sister smoothed his pillow;
No mother's voice was there,
To cheer through life's last billow,
To hear his dying prayer.

While round his heart congealing,
Life's current ceased to flow;
Around his bedside kneeling,
No friends proclaimed their woe.

Beneath the snow capped mountain;
Beside the ocean wave;
Close by a murmuring fountain,
They dug the wanderer's grave.

And there at eve they laid him,
While broad Pacific's surge,
Rolled by the hand who made him,
Pronounced the funeral dirge.

No monument erected,
Marks out the sacred spot;
But hearts at home dejected,
Mourn for him who is not.

And oft the tear comes stealing,
From yon sad maiden's eyes,
Her hopeless grief revealing,
The cause of all her sighs.

And when the breeze comes sighing,
Across the western plain,
She loves the thought of dying,
To meet in heaven again.

Political.

ADDRESS

OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania:

It has been usual for the State Committee, representing the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, to address the people of the State pending important elections. In conformity with this usage, which may be regarded as settled and salutary, we submit the following address:

The Democratic State Convention upon the second day of March last, and at its reassembling in June, made nominations for the offices of Governor, Canal Commissioner and Judge of the Supreme Court.

For Governor, Gen. Packer, of Lycoming, was named, after a spirited contest, and his nomination was then unanimously and rightfully confirmed. He has been long well-known throughout the State; has filled a number of responsible and important positions in the State government, and has established a public character which strongly recommends him to the popular confidence.—We conceive it to be a material qualification for this high office, that the incumbent shall be well acquainted with the practical workings of the government—with the course and character of legislation—the details of business in the several executive departments—and with the public men of the Commonwealth, who have filled, or may fill, the various positions created by the Constitution and laws. The contrast, in this respect, between our candidate and the candidates of the opposition, is too strongly marked to escape general notice, and it is but necessary to allude to it to show the vantage ground held by our party in the present canvass. It may be asserted that the Convention have named "the right man for the right place," and that their nomination deserves popular endorsement if regard is had to qualifications and experience.

It is agreeable to add, that our candidate has a solid and reputable character in private life, and that his estimable qualities have endeared him to a large circle of friends who can enter upon his support with feelings of enthusiasm as well as with convictions of duty. We do not desire to draw strongly the contrast which it is possible to draw, between our candidate and his leading opponent. Judge Wilmot has had a career as a public man which has given him notoriety without inspiring confidence. Imperfectly acquainted with the practical action of the State government; without experience either in the legislative or executive departments; with but a limited knowledge of public men and State affairs beyond his immediate locality,—he is presented upon a comparatively remote national issue, and as the candidate of a bitter sectional party which received a merited defeat at the recent Presidential election. It is not believed that his career in Congress exhibited any high capacity to promote the interests of the people of Pennsylvania, and it is certain that his recent course in the office he now holds, has been calculated to lower the judicial character by connecting it with extreme and violent partisan disputes.

Nimrod Strickland, of Chester county, was named by the Convention for Canal Commissioner. He needs no recommendation at our hands, for his integrity, firmness and capacity are not disputed and are widely recognized. It will be a pleasure for those who belong to our party, and for all who desire to consult fitness and merit in bestowing their suffrages, to give him their cordial support.

By reason of the declination, by Chief Justice Lewis, of the re-nomination tendered him by the Convention, and the calling of Judge Black to the post of Attorney General in the National Administration, the Convention, upon its re-assembling in June, found the duty devolved upon it of naming two candidates for the Supreme Bench. Wm. Strong, of Berks County, a distinguished member of the bar, and formerly a Member of Congress, and James Thompson, of Erie, also a former Member of Congress, once a President Judge of the Common Pleas, an ex-Member of the Legislature, and a profound and successful lawyer, were selected by the Convention. Their locations are suitable, giving both to the East and West a representation upon the ticket, and their learning and integrity well qualify them to discharge the arduous and responsible duties of the highest judicial position under our Constitution.

Such is the ticket formed by the delegates representing the Democratic party, and support of it is confidently asked in view of the character of the nominations. But confidence and support is also invited upon the general grounds of policy and principle upon which our party stand. Ours, is no new, untried, vindictive, sectional, or suspicious organization. It has been tried; it is bold and open in conduct; it is magnanimous, patriotic and national. Founded more than half a century ago by the author of the Declaration of Independence, it has had a distinguished history, has ordinarily given direction to the administration of public affairs, and planting itself early, and throughout its whole career, upon a strict construction of the Constitution, and a sparing use of the powers of Government, has preserved our American system from degeneracy and failure.

The usefulness of organized parties is sometimes denied and oftener doubted. But in view of historical facts it cannot well be questioned that they are incident to free governments, and arise of necessity under their operation. An inquiry, however, into the nature of political parties and the causes which produce them, can scarcely be expected to constitute the subject of a fugitive address. It will be sufficient for present purposes to assert the necessity of our party to check the evil and dangerous influences to which our political system is liable, and against which it is impossible that written constitutions can sufficiently guard. Doubtless our constitutions exhibit the wisdom of those who framed them, and the amendments to which they have been subjected have rendered them more complete and perfect than they were at first. But a constitution can only be an outline for the action of government, (besides providing for its establishment,) and by *construction* it may be made to mean almost anything the political authorities for the time being may choose. It is a chart given to direct the vessel of state, which can have little effect upon the voyage unless those in command choose to faithfully interpret and observe its counsel. A party organization, therefore, founded upon right principles of constitutional construction and powerfully and constantly influencing official action, may be regarded as necessary. It is, in short, absolutely required to give a just and consistent direction to government, both in cases dependent upon construction of the constitution and in cases where the constitution is silent. Besides, the instability of political action in republics is a reproach to which they have been often subjected, and is the objection to them which has had greatest weight with profound and independent thinkers in the old world and new. But this instability, which arises principally from individual ambition, the selfishness of classes, and the fluctuations of opinion, is to a great extent checked and prevented by the predominance of a party founded upon clear and sound principles of public policy, and acting constantly with reference to them.

Now, the Democratic party is simply the representative of a school of opinion, and its creed is given it by those who founded and have subsequently supported it. The great men who have spoken and acted for it, and whose names will remain stamped prominently upon the history of the country, have been men of strong, clear and sound views of our system of government, and of the rules upon which its administration should proceed.—Our party is the product of their efforts; the instrument for accomplishing the ends they proposed, and it remains a monument of their sagacity, foresight and patriotism.

They held that over-action in government was a great evil—the most difficult to be guarded against, and therefore the most dangerous—and that both within and without the Constitution powerful guards against it were required. Proverbial language conveys the idea in declaring that "the world is governed too much," and "that government is best which governs least;" and philosophical reasoning attains the same result, in concluding, that government, being the creature of necessity, is limited by the necessities which create it, and is not to be extended beyond them. The Democratic party has therefore held, and holds, that Constitutions shall receive a strict construction; that government shall exercise no powers not clearly delegated to it and that in cases of doubt as to the policy of a particular measure, the conclusion shall be against it. In short, that public power shall not be exerted except where a clear warrant and manifest utility authorize and justify it.

The powerful (and we think salutary) operation of this doctrine appears throughout the history of the National and State governments, and the occasional departures from it stand as beacons to warn, and not as examples to follow.

To illustrate our remarks, we will refer briefly to a number of measures of public policy heretofore proposed to the general or State Government, and upon which divisions of opinion have existed among public men and parties. They will afford data for judging the value of the Democratic doctrine on the subject of Government powers and policy, of which we have spoken.

First—A bank created by the General Government, owned, in part by it, and intended for the regulation of the currency, and to afford facilities to commerce and business.—This measure was resisted, and all recent attemps to reestablish such an institution have been put down, upon the very grounds above stated.

Second—Internal Improvements to be constructed at the charge of the national treasury, to facilitate internal trade, and assist in developing the material resources of particular sections. No clear authority for outlays of this description appearing, and the manifest dangers to which they lead being apparent, the action of our Federal Government on this subject has been rightfully and wisely arrested.

Third—Excessive duties upon imports, to the extent of prohibition, or to the production of revenue beyond the legitimate wants of government. The federal power of imposing duties being for the expressed object of Government support and the liquidation of public indebtedness, its exercise for an entirely different object would seem unwarranted, and would be unjust to interests or individuals against whom a discrimination is thus produced. Therefore it is, that against much misconception and the opposition of powerful interests, the doctrine of limited and reasonable duties has been sternly, and, upon the whole successfully upheld.

Fourth—The distribution of moneys from the national treasury among the States, believed to be equally unwarranted with the preceding measures, and inevitably tending to the production of speculation and extravagance in the States, has also been resisted, and except upon a single occasion, prevented.

Fifth—A bankrupt act, dissolving the relations of debtor and creditor in a manner and to an extent unauthorized by the Constitution, disastrous to private rights, injurious to morals, and to the encouragement, mainly, of one of the least meritorious classes of society—the speculator and spendthrift.—With hot haste and under the lash of public opinion, the very authors of such an act in 1842 were coerced into its repeal.

Sixth—Appropriations of public moneys or lands, to objects of doubtful constitutionality or utility; connected with which, may be mentioned the allowance of claims, insufficiently established or unjust. The Democratic principle strikes as decisively at all projects for assailing the treasury, for an individual, a class, or a section, in the absence of clear right to justify the demand, as it does at other unwarranted or doubtful measures.

Seventh—The exercise of jurisdiction by the General Government over slavery in the territories, to the exclusion of local decision thereon. Legislation by Congress upon slavery beyond the express requirement as to return of fugitives, is to be doubted, and if regard is had to high judicial decision, expressly denied, as a valid exercise of power. And its inexpediency is yet more plainly manifest, in view of the dangerous disputes which such action inevitably produces. Most clearly, therefore, is it to be deprecated and opposed, upon the general doctrine of non-action by government in doubtful cases.

Eighth—The establishment of corporations, either excessive as to number or vested with inordinate powers or privileges; and especially for pursuits or business within the reach of individual means and skill. Under which head is to be particularly noted, the chartering of banks beyond the business wants of the community, locating them at points without adequate commerce or exchanges to afford legitimate occupation, and failing to impose upon them such guards against abuse and fraud as are demanded by experience. The recent resolution on this subject by our State Convention, but indicates the well considered position of our party and its policy for the future.

Ninth.—The authorizing of municipal subscriptions to railroads and other corporate bodies to the encouragement of speculations, corruption and the accumulation of public debts. The proposition now before the people for the amendment of the Constitution to prevent this in future, is but in affirmance of the principle we have been considering; for the decision of a divided Court in favor of legislative power to authorize such subscriptions has not removed all doubts, and has left the powerful objections to the system, upon grounds of expediency, untouched and irresistable.

Tenth.—The sale or surrender by Government, in whole or in part, of any of its constitutional powers confided to it by the people. The attempt to do this in the late act for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works; an attempt which was denounced by the State Convention, and has since been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, may be cited under this head, and deserved that reprobation which it has generally received.

Eleventh.— Sumptuary laws, by which dress, food, drink, equipage, or other like concern of use, habit or fashion, is coërced. The interference of law in such cases would seem to be unuseful, and is of doubtful authority.

Twelfth.—Finally, measures directed against a class or sect, and intended to degrade them or limit their civil privileges. It is affirmed that neither religious belief nor birth place will furnish grounds for ostracism or a denial of common right.

Such are some of the leading measures upon which political divisions have taken place, and on their careful examination it will be seen, that they can all be resolved into the general question whether the powers and action of government shall be extensive or limited. And if we should pursue the subject further, this view of the fundamental ground of difference between public men and parties would be but confirmed and strengthened.

We are left then to choose sides in the struggle between power and liberty—between a government that meddles and one that abstains—between political New Englandism and the Virginia doctrines of 1798. Neutrality is not possible, for almost every public question that arises compels us to a choice between contending parties, and the schools of opinion which they respectively represent.

It has been fashionable for apostates from our party to claim that they retained their principles unchanged, and even opposing parties occasionally advance pretensions to the faith and doctrines of Jefferson. How unfounded such pretensions are, whether advanced by apostate or party, will appear from considering the measures of public policy they propose and support. If we find them favoring new projects of doubtful right or expediency, contending for extensive jurisdiction for government, and scoffing at constitutional scruples as "abstractions," we may be sure they are no disciples of the philanthropist, philosopher and statesman who founded our party, and who wrote to Edward Livingston as late as 1824, to endorse the sentiment, that "if we have *a* doubt relative to any power, we ought not to exercise it." Much more may we deny their discipleship, if we find their measures connected with intolerance in religion, proscription of adopted citizens, or aggressions upon territorial or state rights, which is manifestly a true description, at this moment, of the parties opposed to us:

The (so-called) Republican party makes high pretensions and challenges their examination—but there can be little difficulty in determining their character and value, and assigning the party which holds them its true position before the public. Especially will it be a work of ease, to explode its pretension to sound opinions as held by former Republican Presidents, and to bring it within the condemnation which they directed against the heretical movements of the times in which they lived.

The resistance made about 1820, to the admission of Missouri into the Union, was similar to the recent conduct of those who misdescribe themselves as Republicans. In both cases the proposition was, that Congress should prohibit slavery in territories (or cause it to be prohibited) prior to their admission as States. The argument against this was stated by Mr. Madison, in the Walsh letters, under all the high sanctions which his abilities and his position as the leading author of the Constitution, could confer upon it. And it is as well established as any historical fact can be, that Mr. Jefferson was opposed to the Missouri agitation throughout, and to prohibitions of slavery by Congressional coercion as then proposed. His celebrated letter to John Holmes, dated 22d April, 1820, furnishes conclusive proof of this, and confirmation of the fact will be found in other parts of his published correspondence. In his letter to John Adams, of December 10, 1819, he says, that, "from the battle of Bunker Hill to the treaty of Paris, we never had so ominous a question; it even damps the joy with which I hear of your high health and welcomes to me the want of it. I thank God, I shall not live to witness its issue." In a letter to the same, April 22, 1821, he says—"what does the Holy Alliance in and out of Congress intend to do with us on the Missouri question? And this, by the way, is but the name of the case; it is only the John Doe or Richard Roe of the ejectment. The real question, as seen in the States afflicted with this unfortunate population, is, are our slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger." He says to Mr. Monroe, March 3, 1820—"the Missouri question is the most portentious one which ever yet threatened our Union. In the gloomiest moment of the Revolutionary war, I never had any apprehension equal to that which I felt from this source." To Mr. Short, April 13, 1820, he writes—"Although I had laid down as law to myself never to write, talk, or even think of politics; to know nothing of public affairs; and had therefore ceased to read newspapers; yet the Missouri question aroused and filled me with alarm.—The old schism of Federal and Republican threatened nothing, because it existed in every State, and united them together by the fraternism of party. But the coincidence of a marked principle, moral and political, with a geographical line, once conceived, I feared would never more be obliterated from the mind; that it would be recurring on every occasion, and receiving irritations, until it would kindle such mutual and mortal hatred as to render separation preferable to eternal discord." He says to Joseph C. Cabell, January 31, 1821—"How many of our youths, she (Harvard College) now has *learning the lessons of Anti-Missouri-ism*, I know not; but a gentleman lately from Princeton, told me he saw a list of students at that place, and that more than half were Virginians. *These will return home no doubt deeply impressed with the sacred principles of the Holy Alliance of Restrictionists!*" And to Gen. Breckenridge, he writes, February 11, 1821. "The line of division lately marked out between different portions of our confederacy is such as will not soon, I fear, be obliterated; and we are now trusting to those *who are against us in position and principle*, to fashion to their own form the minds and affections of our youth. If, as has been estimated, we send three hundred thousand dollars a year to the northern seminaries for the instruction of our own sons, then we must have five hundred of our sons *imbibing opinions and principles in discord with those of their own country*. This canker is eating on the vitals of our existence, and, if not arrested at once, will be beyond remedy." In a letter to Mr. Madison, in reference to the Missouri question, he declared that Rufus King, (a distinguished federalist) was "*ready to risk the Union for any chance of restoring his party to power, and wriggling himself to the head of it.*"—On another occasion, he declared the question to be a mere party trick, "that the leaders of federalism defeated in their schemes of obtaining power * * have changed their tact and thrown out another barrel to the whale. They are taking advantage of the virtuous feeling of the people *to effect a division of parties by a geographical line, expecting that this will insure them, upon local principles, the majority they could never obtain on principles of federalism.*" And, finally, his letter to Gen. La Fayette, dated November 4, 1823, contains his judgment of the whole movement, expressed with his usual directness and vigor. He says:—"The Hartford Convention, the victory of Orleans, and the peace of Ghent, prostrated the name of federalism. Its votaries abandoned it through shame and mortification, AND NOW CALL THEMSELVES REPUBLICANS. *But the name alone is changed, the principles are the same.*" * * * "On the eclipse of federalism with us, though not its extinction, *its leaders got up the Missouri question, under the false front of lessening the measure of slavery*, BUT WITH THE REAL VIEW OF PRODUCING A GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF PARTIES, WHICH MIGHT ENSURE THEM THE NEXT PRESIDENT. The people of the North went blindfold into the snare, followed their leaders for a while with a zeal truly moral and laudable, *until they became sensible that they were injuring instead of aiding the real interests of the slaves*, THAT THEY HAD BEEN USED MERELY AS TOOLS FOR ELECTIONEERING PURPOSES, AND THAT TRICK OF HYPOCRISY then fell as quickly as it had been got up."

This is an admirable description of the Republican party of the present day—of the causes which led to it, and the objects of its founders. The picture is drawn by the hand of a master, and represents the feature of the subject with fidelity and exactness. Republicanism, being but a reproduction of Missouri agitation, bears precisely the same description, and is obnoxious to precisely the same censure. And it is to be remarked, that like its predecessor—it invokes the legislation of Congress in a case of rank inexpediency and doubtful power, and hence falls within the condemnation of the general principle as to limited action by Government, which has been a topic of this address.

But a view of modern Republicanism would be incomplete without some particular notice of the features of its career. Without tracing its early movements in the organization of Abolition societies, the circulation of incendiary matter through the mails, agitation by petitions to Congress, clamorous opposition to the annexation of Texas, and to the prosecution of the Mexican war, and the acquisition of territory to which it led; it will be sufficient to notice somewhat the Wilmot proviso which preceded, and the Kansas dispute which accompanied, the organization of the Republican party in its present form.

The Wilmot Proviso was offered in Congress in 1846, as an amendment to a war bill, and was (briefly described) a proposition to prohibit slavery in Mexican territory to be acquired. It created contention which continued some four years. The national harmony was disturbed and the public business impeded by it, until it became necessary for patriotic men, in Congress and out of it, to unite their utmost efforts to restore peace and secure such legislation as was absolutely necessary for the territory in question. The Compromise Measures were therefore passed in 1850, and eventually received the general approval of the people. In fact, in 1852, both the great parties of the country endorsed them in their platforms, and their wisdom and propriety are not now a subject of general dispute.

The Territory we acquired from Mexico by the treaty of peace—the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo—was comprised of nearly the whole now included in the State of California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and the Proviso, if it had been adopted, would therefore have had application solely to them. But the Proviso was never adopted or applied by Congress to either. California was admitted into the Union as a State with the Constitution she formed for herself without any decision by Congress on the subject of slavery within her limits. That was adjusted by herself in her Constitution, and by her own act therefore she entered the Union as a free State. In the acts for the organization of Utah and New Mexico as Territories, there were no provisions prohibiting or authorizing slavery, but it was expressly provided that they should eventually come into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each should decide, in forming Constitutions preparatory to admission. Seven years have elapsed since these Territorial acts were passed, and no complaint is heard against them, nor has slavery been established in either territory. It is, therefore, *proved* that the Wilmot Proviso was wholly unnecessary to the exclusion of slavery, and that the agitation from 1846 to 1850 to secure its enactment, was a thing of arrant folly as well as of real evil.

There stand the facts! no longer to be perverted or denied, and they exhibit the Proviso agitation in its true character. Not adopted, it is seen to have been unnecessary. Productive of great mischief to the country in the contention and alienation it caused, it was a mere abstraction, a thing neither practical nor useful.

A desperate attempt was made last year to carry the Presidential election upon a Kansas agitation, in which the same class of actors appeared that did in the Missouri agitation of 1820—men "ready to risk the Union for any chance" of establishing their party, "and wriggling themselves to the head of it."—But, a just judgment was pronounced upon these people and their project, in the election of Mr. Buchanan, and they will soon be obliged to select some other topic upon which to disturb the public tranquility, and struggle for the attainment of power. Their spasmodic attempts to keep up excitement without any practical or useful object in view, but simply that they may thrive upon discord and passion, are even now received by the public with a feeling bordering very nearly upon contempt.

The American people are practical and sagacious. They will require some practical good to appear in any movement to which they are invited; and when due time has elapsed for reflection, they will try parties and party measures by the standard of principle and not of professions. The Wilmot Proviso was utterly extinguished by Webster on the 7th of March, 1850, in the demonstration of its inutility, and was thenceforth delivered over to history as an imposture; and approval of the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, has been growing more and more general as its conformity to sound principles has been examined and established. That unnecessary things shall not be done, and that the citizens of each political division of the country shall determine their local institutions, are, in fact, propositions so reasonable and just that it is surprising they should ever have been questioned.

Three years ago, the Democratic party of this State chose defeat before dishonor. It stood up for toleration and equal rights, against the passions and prejudices of the time, because constitutional and just principles demanded it. And now, with a new antagonist—the Republican party—it still stands in the path of duty, with its past course vindicated, and with the highest claims to public confidence and favor. While it is not insensible to ideas of progress and improvement, and will seek to apply those that are practicable and just, its duty as a great conservative organization to preserve the principles of the government and the institutions of the country from degeneracy, will not be neglected. In brief, if trusted it will be true, and from its administration of public affairs, the people will receive, as heretofore, the "peaceable fruits" of good government and honest rule.

C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.
JNO. N. HUTCHINSON, } Secretaries.
R. J. HALDEMAN, }

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., AUGUST 5, 1857. NO. 7.

Interesting Miscellany.

ORANGE PEEL.—The especial attention of parents and others is called to the following facts:

The New York *Journal of Commerce* learns that a little son of Robert Olive, of that city, about five years of age, is now lying in a very critical condition from the effects of eating orange peel. Parents cannot be too cautious in keeping orange peel from their children, as it contains an active poisonous oil, which in many instances has caused the death of persons who indiscreetly made use of them. Life is jeopardized every time the rind is taken into the stomach.

POISONED BY A SPIDER.—A gentleman of this city, who visited the West with the great railroad excursion, had his pleasure spoiled by the bite of a spider. After passing a night in Cincinnati on his way out, he rose from his bed, noticing a slight red spot between the joints of the thumb and index finger of his right hand. It was about as large as a sixpence, and encircled with a white rim not unlike the sting of a mosquito. He took no special notice of it at first, but four hours after he rose the sore spot had swollen and grown insufferably painful. He then went to the physician, who told him there were but two creatures in the western country which could produce the effect, and thought the gentleman had been bitten by a rattlesnake or a black spider. The excurtionist knowing that he had not slept with a rattlesnake concluded that the spider must have been the offender, and he had probably slipped into the bed and distilled his venom duthe hours of slumber.

The doctor rubbed the wound with ammonia, and the sufferer, undergoing extreme torture, left for St. Louis on the same day. His hand and arm some distance above the wrist had swelled to double their usual size, while the dull, dreadful, unintermitting pain, which had extended beyond the swelling to the arm pit, reminded him of the jumping of fifty toothaches. In consequence of his sufferings, he was obliged for some days to remain in bed, trying Dalley's Pain Extractor to bring the mysterious swelling to a head, but it acted too quickly. After suppuration, a large amount of festering matter was brought out by the lancet. But another ulcer, accompanied with less painful swelling, at once formed, and with his hand bandaged for this, the suffering excursionist returned to New York. His hand, still disabled, presents a shockingly inflamed appearance, but since his arrival lancing has done something to relieve the second afflictive visitor.

Such are the symptoms as described by the patient, who could hardly sleep for ten days in consequence of his sufferings.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

WOMAN'S DEVOTION.—One of the most striking incidents in the fearful tragedy near Quebec, was the conduct of Mrs. BLOOMFIELD, in saving two children. She held to a rope with one hand, keeping the head of one child above the water with the other, and holding the other up by fastening her teeth in its dress. So heavy was the load that two of her teeth gave way and were lost, yet she still retained her hold. At last a boat came towards her, and men were screaming all around her to be taken on board. She could not scream, but a man seeing her situation brought a boat to her, telling them she needed help most.—Then her strength gave way at the prospect of relief and safety, and she came near drowning before she could be lifted into the boat.—She was a slight, delicate woman in appearance, and one wonders how she was ever able to endure so much. Our readers will exclaim what will not a mother do! But these children were not her own. One of them, aged eighteen months, is named JENNIE, as Mrs. BLOOMFIELD heard it called on board by its parents, who were from Glasgow, and were both lost.

A QUEER RESULT.—The Know Nothings when in a large majority in our State Legislature two years since, passed a law that no devise or bequest made by a testator to a religious, charitable or benevolent institution, should be valid, unless the last will and testament containing the devise or bequest had been made and executed at least thirty days before the death of the testator. The charge had been made that Roman Catholic Priests surrounded the death beds of the members of their church, and extorted from the dying, legacies for their Churches and other religious institutions. Of course, the law was general, but the Know Nothings put it on the statute book to meet the cases of the Catholic Church. Strange enough that the very first place this law takes effect is in this county, and in the case of a benevolent Protestant institution of learning—Westtown School. This establishment belongs to the Orthodox friends and they there educate youth having membership, or a birth-right in their society, at a merely nominal price. A member of the Society of Friends named Maxwell, recently died, and left by will $60,000 to Westtown School. The testator died before his will was thirty days old, the case was carried to the Supreme Court and the decision is that Westtown School loses the $60,000. One thing is certain, that the Know Nothing Legislation has not been of much *pecuniary* value to the Society of Friends.—*West Chester Republican.*

☞From what we can learn, M'Kim, who is to expiate his crime upon the gallows on the 21st of August next, looks upon death with stoic indifference. A prisoner in an adjoining cell, who is also manacled, often passes jocular remarks with McK., such as asking him "how he likes his jewelry"—alluding to the chains by which he is surrounded. McK. appears to enjoy such jokes, and frequently, although they cannot see one another, jumps up, clanking his chains, which gives his next door neighbor an opportunity of judging that that he is still in possession of his jewelry."—*Blair County Whig.*

☞One of the most eminent British physicians has lately published a work, in which he falls back on what was substantially the theory of Hippocrates more than two thousand years ago. The theory is that modern practitioners have been in the habit of giving too much medicine; that nature needs only to be assisted at critical points, and cannot be forced, and that, in many cases, where the disorder has been fatal from the first, medicine is wholly useless.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 5, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,

Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.
Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the respective townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet in delegate meeting at their usual places for the holding of the Delegate Elections, on *Saturday, the 8th day of August next*, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., opening the meeting and keeping it open during the whole time, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent them in a Democratic County Convention to be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon on *Wednesday evening, the 12th day of August next*, at 7 o'clock P. M., to place in nomination a Democratic County ticket, appoint three Senatorial Conferees, elect a delegate to the next State Convention, and transact such other business as may be thought necessary for the proper organization of the party. WM. COLON, *Chairman*.

R. B. PETRIKEN. *Secretary*.

☞We are requested to state that the corner stone of the new German Reformed Church, will be laid on Saturday the 8th of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The public generally are invited to attend.

Shipments of Coal.

The Shipments of Coal from Broad Top mines for week ending Thursday, July 30th, were 2,662 tons; for the year 46,378 tons.

To our Democratic Friends.

First—We want a full Delegate Convention to nominate a full Democratic County Ticket.

Second—We want every man on the ticket to be active, working Democrats—willing to assist by all honorable means to defeat the Abolition and Know Nothing Union State and County tickets.

Third—We want every Democrat in the county, not already upon our list, to subscribe for *The Globe* and pay for it in advance.

Fourth—We want all our old patrons now in arrears, to call and pay up, as we want money to lay in a supply of paper for the campaign.

Finally—We want every Democrati in the county to do his duty and we shall try to do ours.

The Public Works.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company having complied with the requirements of the Act of Assembly under which they became the purchasers of the Maine Line of the Public Works of the State, took possession of the entire line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, on Saturday last. Some few appointments, under the new regulations, have been made.—The Philadelphia Division of the road, extending from Columbia to Philadelphia, will be under the superintendence of George C. Franciscus, whose title will be "Superintendent of the Philadelphia Division." The maintenance of Way Department, from Columbia to Philadelphia, will be under the charge of W. H. Wilson, whose title will be "Resident Engineer of the Philadelphia Division." The duties of A. A. McCausland, Master of Machinery, have been extended to include the Philadelphia Division. The Office of the Division Superintendent will be in Philadelphia; the office of the Resident Engineer at Downingtown, the office of Master of Machinery at Altoona. Wm. B. Foster, has been appointed to the responsible post of General Superintendent of the line between Pittsburg and Columbia. H. J. Lombaert will continue in the post of General Superintendent of the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Mr. Depuey has been appointed Engineer on the line from Pittsburg to Columbia, and D. Mitchel, Clerk to Mr. Foster.

A Minister Robbing the Dead.

The Red Wing *Gazette*, of Minnesota Territory, says one of its citizens recently returned from a trip to the Spirit Lake, the scene of the late massacre, and mentions a case of brutality which would almost justify the presence of Judge LYNCH. It is that of a person, who, soon after the massacre, took possession, in other words, "jumped" the claim of Mr. GARDINER, whose daughter was taken captive by the savages. On the claim was a good log house, (into which he moved) furniture, &c. A few rods in front of the house, Mr. GARDINER and his family, in all nine persons, had been buried in one grave, with temporary head and foot stones to mark the spot. This person, to obliterate all traces of the former owner, enclosed the grave with his field, and drove his plow over it, in connection with the rest of the field. The *Gazette* very truly says, "a deed more atrocious was never committed by the most blood-thirsty savage. His name is PRESCOTT—his profession, *a minister of the gospel*—one of the thousand other scoundrels who were writing such heart-rending stories from Kansas, of the outrages committed upon themselves and neighbors, by the border ruffians."

EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.—The now very aged, but yet scarcely venerable Van Buren, was at Mr. Marcy's funeral, with his old bright, healthy look, and smiling as ever—not solemn even in the presence of death, for solemnity seems impossible for his ever happy face. He does not show over sixty, and his hair is no whiter than it has been for twenty-five years. He walked in vigor from the capitol after the ceremonies were over, to take the cars at the river for his home in Kinderhook. To-day he looks younger than ex-President Pierce, with whom, side by side, he entered the assembly chamber.—*New York Express.*

The Democratic State Address.

We publish on our outside the stirring appeal and convincing arguments of the Democratic State Committee embodied in their Address to the citizens of Pennsylvania. For this noble enunciation of the aims of our party, this proud review of its impregnable position, and admirable sketch of the services of its candidates, the Democracy of our State are indebted to that ever faithful champion of the right, Hon. C. R. BUCKALEW, who, as Chairman of the Central Committee, is bending all his energies to secure a glorious triumph to our cause next fall. The election takes place on the 13th October, and but ten weeks remain for preparation. In the language of the *Pennsylvanian*, we bespeak for this address an attentive perusal and wide circulation. The contrast which it draws between WILLIAM F. PACKER and DAVID WILMOT, the one with a character well established and practically acquainted with the requirements and the resources of our State, the other nominated on a comparatively remote national issue, by a party of bitter sectional prejudices, and unacquainted with the action of the State government beyond his immediate locality, cannot fail to have its influence upon the intelligent masses of our citizens. The merited compliment paid to our candidate for Canal Commissioner, NIMROD STRICKLAND, for his integrity, firmness and capacity, and to our nominees for the Supreme Bench, WILLIAM STRONG and JAMES THOMPSON, for their learning and unimpeachable characters, will find a response wherever they are known, and the heartier where they are best known. And while appealing for the support of our ticket in view of the character of the nominations, confidence is also invited upon the general grounds of policy and principle upon which our party stand, and what Democrat can read the history of that party without a thrill of honest pride, that he is one of its constituent parts. "Ours" most truthfully says the address, "is no new, untried, vindictive, sectional, or suspicious organization. It has been tried; it is bold and open in conduct; it is magnanimous, patriotic and national. Founded more than half a century ago by the author of the Declaration of Independence, it has had a distinguished history, has ordinarily given direction to the administration of public affairs, and planting itself early, and throughout its whole career, upon a strict construction of the Constitution, and a sparing use of the powers of Government, has preserved our American system from degeneracy and failure."

A Cowardly lie Nailed.

Some of the Republican papers have been making themselves disgustingly notorious by circulating the low and contemptible lie that Judge Thompson was a drunkard. While we know that this specimen of Republican tactics will only excite contempt, yet in order to expose this pitiful demagogueism, and to show that there is some decency left in that party, we take pleasure in clipping the following manly contradiction from the Erie *Gazette* of the 30th, an opposition print.

"We are *now* opposed to him, and shall exert whatever of influence we may possess to accomplish his defeat for the office for which he is a candidate. But at the same time, we cannot, and shall not, lend countenance to the efforts of the *Democrat* to detract from his moral standing and good name. He doubtless has his faults, and who has not?—he doubtless has run into excesses forbidden by the code of morality, and who has not?—but that he is now, as charged by the *Democrat*, a debased "drunkard," and *consequently* "unfit for a seat on the Supreme Bench," *we positively and emphatically deny.* At least *such is not his reputation* at home, *where he is* oftenest seen and *best known*. He is deemed a gentleman in social and personal intercourse—a good lawyer and worthy citizen. This, we believe, is the *common estimate* of him among *even those who differ from him* on questions of political policy, and who frequently have occasion to speak harshly of his political acts."

The *Gazette* reads its party cotemporaries a merited lecture upon this species of conduct and says it hopes the day will come when they will avoid such "coarseness and vituperation."

☞The following leading traits contained in the history of the democratic party, are presented in a striking light, in the eloquent passage below, taken from a letter of Gen. PACKER, in reply to an invitation to the late National Anniversary celebration at Philadelphia:

"With what proud exultation can democrats look back upon the foot prints of their party. In the day of trial, and in the hour of peril, that party has always done its duty. Has danger menaced us from abroad? The wars which have ensued and which have covered this nation with glory, have uniformly been denounced as democratic wars. Have treasonable conventions been held at home?—Those conventions never met under the auspices of the democratic party. Has an attack been made on those great republican principles which lie at the foundation of our institutions—*the equality of classes*, and *religious liberty?* The democratic party was foremost in repelling that attack. Has the equality of the States been denied by a sectional party based upon geographical lines, and which made war on the Constitution?—The democratic party recognizes the equality of the States—has ever been a national party—and has sustained with unflinching fidelity the constitutional rights of all. The success of the democratic party, has ever been the triumph of the constitution.

"Have we not, then, in view of the glorious past, reason to rejoice? And looking forward, should we not renew our pledges of loyalty to the constitution, and resolve to continue to stand firmly by those cherished principles which have not only elevated our party, but our country to its high position?"

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.—We have received an advance copy of the Pennsylvania Magazine. We shall speak of it next week.

Pennsylvania Politics.

The State tickets of the different political parties in Pennsylvania have now been before the people for several weeks, and a fair opportunity has been afforded to form an estimate of their respective merits, and to judge with a reasonable degree of certainty of the probabilities of success.

All over the State the Black Republican party exhibits the utmost apathy. The issues of the last campaign—false pretences as they were—have all been taken away from them. There is no more "bleeding Kansas," and no more "freedom shriekers." If the Democrats had been prophets they could not have foretold more correctly the result of the Kansas question than they did foretell before the last election. On that subject "Madrid is quiet and "order reigns in Warsaw."—The peculiar and anti-national policy of the Republican party upon the question of slavery has reverted upon its own head. The enlarged view which the Democratic party took of this question, looking to the country as one great national unit, the integral parts of which might have different local interests, but, as a whole, were bound together by potent and controlling ties of mutual good, has most deeply impressed the hearts and judgments of the masses of the people. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, re-affirming former well established judicial principles, has been adopted by the people as a rule of action, and they will uphold the law as laid down by the highest judicial authority of the land, regardless of the insane "isms" which would advocate a "higher law" which those who would promulgate it interpret to suit their own contracted views of the policy of the nation. The Democracy has placed itself upon national ground; it acknowledges no North, no South, no East, no West, but is honest in its advocacy of those great principles, the establishment of which is alike the interest and the policy of every section of the country, and every individual member of the body politic. Upon these broad national principles, the Democracy of the Old Keystone has firmly planted its foot, and around the standard of political truth the phalanxes of the people are gathering with a unanimity which is as cheering to the Democracy of the State as it is appalling to their opponents. The parties arrayed against the Democracy in Pennsylvania have vainly endeavored by means of questions of local and State policy to throw discord into our ranks. The Republicans had hoped to make some capital out of the Bill for the sale of the Main Line, but the Supreme Court, by its decision, took away the most objectionable features of the Bill, and the Line is sold. They have lost that thunder. Upon other local questions Democracy may honestly differ, but they know that the whole country is looking to Pennsylvania for an unanswerable endorsement of the administrative course of her "favorite son;" and they will give it next October with a voice that will resound all over the country.

In Pennsylvania we have no fears for the result of the next campaign. The rank and file of the Democratic party are working nobly, firmly and quietly. They will maintain the integrity of their principles, and at the election will pile up "an old fashioned majority" for Packer, Strong, Thompson and Strickland.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Kansas on Walker.

The Geary City *Era*, a strong Free State sheet, thus speaks of Gov. Walker's Topeka speech:

"The measures proposed by the Governor, and adhered to throughout the speech, we consider to be as near the true policy which ought to be pursued by the people of Kansas Territory, as, under existing circumstances, can be attained. We commend it to the careful perusal of all who have an interest in the welfare of Kansas, and wish to see her become one of the sister States of the Union, with the flag of freedom floating over her domain.

* * * * * * *

"As Free State men, we are willing to let the constitution, which may be framed by the farce convention, elected in June, be submitted to the people, and if the majority do not approve of it, sink it into oblivion.—Then we are willing to have the Topeka constitution submitted and voted upon; and if the majority does not approve of it, sink *it* into oblivion. Elect a Free State Legislature, and Representative to Congress, and we have the ruling power in our own hands—but don't attempt to force the Topeka constitution down the throats of the people. This is the course advised by our Governor, and we approve of it—not because Gov. Walker is the originator and adviser of it, but because we consider it right."

The language of the press, and the action of the mass of the people of Kansas, best attest the high merit that is due Governor Walker, for his pacific, conciliatory, and acceptable course.

AN OLD DRUM.—On the 4th of July, the editor of the Milledgeville (Ga.) *Recorder* had in his hands a drum that was beaten at the battles of Saratoga, Cowpens and Eutaw Springs. The Savanah Volunteer Guards are the fortunate possessors of this revolutionary relic, rendered more sacred and dear to the American soldier from the fact that in each battle, victory perched upon the American standard. To give vent to his patriotic feelings at the pleasing incident, the editor drank to the memory of the old patriot who beat that drum in the "times that tried men's souls."

WHAT NEXT?—A machine has been invented for shearing sheep, the operation requiring but three minutes, when the animal jumps from the machine, so smooth that one would suppose it had never had an outer coat to its back. We have heard it said that it is a thing impossible to get wool off a hog's back, but in this age of inventions and machinery there is no saying what may not be done, and were it not that just now pork is in rather bad repute, one might try his hand at something of the kind.

Two sons of Mr. John Lundy, of Saugeen, Canada, named Peter and Thomas, aged respectively 17 and 15 years, attempted to murder their father, on the 2d inst. They, under pretence that an ox had got injured in the woods, induced him to go there, when they fired two shots at him, the second of which took effect, and he fell to the ground, badly wounded. They then put the gun to his head, and demanded to know where his money was kept, and he told them. They then dragged him with a rope to a tree, and tied him to it, after which they went to the house, got the money (over $300), and made their escape.

The Democratic Party.

Fortunately for the Democratic party, no very great favors are asked or expected towards its existance or the guidance of its leaders, from any fanatical source whatever. It stands on the broad and bold, yet honest and liberal, platform, such as the Father of our Country would have supported and been proud of, had he lived to witness the presumption and impertinence of Puritan politicians. We are strong in principles. Who dares to deny it? The good measures of our party have been formed for the good of the Union. We are free to advocate such laws and privileges as our country requires, and being thus free, and being armed with a love and reverence for the glorious memories of our forefathers, we will not submit to any sectional attempts to interrupt us in our duty.

The intelligence of the American people, from the merchant to the mechanic, is by far too great, too solid and universal for any band of egotists and infidels to despise or ridicule. What, pray, can we say of the Black "Republican" sympathy, for our land or its institutions?—they speak to the multitude with their silvery tongues, and promise to reform our political affairs—to create, in fact, a new era among us, while in reality, they are desirous of grasping the reins of our Government, and making all who oppose them, succumb by threats, to so altar our political organizations, that we must eventually bow down and endorse their opinions. They would spit upon the Democrats, and laugh at them, too, in the midst of their frenzy. Beware, then, beware of these rabid revolutionists—these miserable and contemptible Puritan politicians!

It is the firm, yet indignant expressions of the Democracy that alarm and excite the anger of the Black "Republicans." Argument against the fact is useless, and the late attempts to overthrow the chartered rights of our citizens have only increased the force and spirit of those expressions. Let them be promulgated until our fellow-Democrats of the North, as well as the South, again find themselves in the enjoyment of their original privileges. Let each effort on behalf of Democratic power be continued with earnestness and wisdom, so that the very voice of the American people will be grateful to the ear of civilized governments, and have its weight in the social and religious as well as political world. Let it be heard in the remotest regions proclaiming the benefits of liberty, and the magnificent effects of our deep love for the Union, and our determination to stand by its laws, its rights and its institutions.—*New York News.*

Some of the Beauties of Black Republicanism.

When a party keeps up a continual whine about philanthropy, it is but fair that its professions should be practical. But if we take Black Republicanism by its acts, we have presented a party devoid of all benevolence and liberality, falsifying by its acts, the solemn promises it makes. That party makes long and loud professions in favor of equality. If they are honest in them they will carry them into effect when they have the majority. Massachusetts is at the head of that party, and so proscriptive is it in that State, that the man who has the courage to act independently with the Democracy is proscribed and calumniated by that party. A State which is admitted to be the head and monitor of the Black Republican party, must be taken as a fair index to the feelings of the party. Some of the Black Republican sheets expressed great love for the foreign born citizens during the last campaign, and by their hypocrisy and mis-statements induced a great number of foreigners to vote for the "great cattle dealer."

But after the election is over the tune is changed, the cloven foot is shown, and in every instance where a State seemed to have a Black Republican majority, they commenced showing their hideous deformity as evidenced by their preying upon the elective franchise. In the Senate of the Massachusetts Legislature, an amendment to the constitution was proposed; prohibiting all naturalized citizens from voting until two years after they had taken out their final papers; and was adopted by a vote of twenty-five to nine.

Such are the workings of Black Republicanism in the great State of Massachusetts. In New York, this same sham party have tried to do the same thing, and at the same time let the negro have all the social and practical privileges of the white man. In Connecticut they had the majority, and disfranchised the poor and unfortunate man, who had been so unlucky in his youth as to not have learned to read or write. Thus, by this liberty loving party, the old grey-headed patriot who has grown up with our country, aided her in her infancy, fought her battles, who when young was, as a matter of necessity, deprived of the means of an education, is now told by Black Republican upstarts, that you can't vote because you can't read. This is a melancholy as well as a disgraceful proscription. This same party, while in its last struggles in Congress, voted to repeal the naturalization law, and Banks, Burlingame, and all the motley crew voted to repeal that law, and these same men were perambulating the country asking the foreign born citizens to vote for them, and then after election, return to Congress and vote to disgrace, degrade and deny citizenship to those who seek our shores to enjoy the blessings of our institutions with us. The whole aim of these sham Republicans, as evidenced even in this State in the framing of the new Constitution has, and is now to degrade the foreign born citizen, and elevate the negro to a social and political level with the white man. In short, to make slaves of the German and Irish, and elevate the negro.—*Maquoketa Sentinel.*

A CAT CONSIGNMENT.—A New York merchant recently sent for a cargo of Maltese cats from that celebrated island, per schooner William E. Callis, of Nantucket, Captain Smith. Fifty kittens were received on board the schooner, as a parcel of the assorted cargo. On the voyage very rough weather was experienced. At first the tars attributed the rapid succession of gales to the comet, but one old sailor told the crew that it was nothing outside the vessel that occasioned the storm; that one cat was enough to send any ship to Davy Jones' locker, and as they had fifty on board, not a man of them stood a chance of setting foot on dry land again.—This was enough for the superstitious crew, and the cats were immediately demanded of the captain, given up and drowned. By a singular coincidence the storm thereupon abated. The owner of the cats has now sued the owners of the vessel for damages, laying the value of the cats at fifty dollars apiece, or $2500.—*Albany Express.*

☞BRIGHTENING—Democratic prospects.

Time for Conservatives to Work.

The time we think is opportune for conservative men in all parts of the country to work, to make themselves felt. Notwithstanding the prevalence of the spirit of faction in the country, the prospect for peace and permanent unity is by no means so gloomy as some seem to think. We admit that there is much disorder; many and mighty agencies of evil ceaselessly at work to bring ruin upon the land; that crime and lawlessness are fearfully rife throughout the length and breadth of the Union; that many pens dipped in gall are engaged daily and nightly in the unnatural and detestable business of creating and fostering alienation among brethren, and stirring up hatred between the different portions of the country; that our great men, the acknowledged leaders of the old parties, who were wont to counsel the masses in times of trial, and to restrain the heedless, are fast disappearing from the scene of action, leaving a painful vacuum in the places they occupied; that there is a general tendency towards the disintegration of political affinities and the substitution of mere sectional and geographical agglomeration in lieu of them; that selfishness and the scramble for office and unfaithfulness when it is obtained, are humiliatingly prominent among the passing phenomena which the times upon which we have fallen have evolved; yet in spite of this and all these, we think we discover a strong under current setting decidedly the other way. We think there are distinct indications that the first great step towards arresting the threatened calamities before they are allowed time to culminate and burst in overwhelming power upon the country, may be discerned to have taken, or to be now taking place in the pause which patriotic men are making in reference to these very contingent disasters. It is a very good omen. The first thing necessary to arrest a terrible disease, one that might prove fatal, is to be conscious of its existence. Otherwise, there is not the least chance for any escape. The poor victim is like one that sings his lullaby upon the brink of a volcano which is about to roll down its sides waves of burning lava and engulf him beneath the stiffening mass. The men of sterling sense, the farmers, merchants, manufacturers, artisans, who only wish the blessings of good government in order that they may pursue in quiet their business, educate their children and surround their homes with the blessings which industry and order, united with intelligence, can alone secure, are beginning seriously, we think, to ask whither this furious whirlwind of passion and wickedness, if its force be not broken, will carry us? They are beginning to inquire whether it is safe to permit this sectional bigotry to run riot and sport in sheer wantonness with the repose and great industrial classes of society? To us, this is a ray of sun light from the golden heavens, bursting through the clouds which have to some extent obscured their serene glory. Men of the North and men of the South, of the East and of the West, though they may differ about slavery, divinity, medicine, and a thousand other things, are gradually opening their eyes to the great truth that they must learn to agree to disagree, as their fathers did; that to embroil themselves in an internecine quarrel upon an abstraction, or because one party won't do exactly as the other wishes it would, is the height of utter folly, disastrous to all sections and beneficial to none. The liberal and the enlightened who must always exercise a controlling influence in the affairs of the Republic, in the different portions of the country to see the necessity of making proper allowances for the prejudices, peculiarities and rights of each other, and to think that others may possess ordinary honesty and patriotism though they may differ somewhat from themselves. We are quite aware that those excessively patriotic and highly exalted persons who think it "treason to the North," or "treason to the rights of man," or "treason to the South," to question their infallibility, or to intimate that they do not possess the sum of all virtue, political and moral, stigmatize those who are thus determined to stand upon a common platform of harmonious conservatism which is broad enough and strong enough for the people of the whole Union, by very ugly epithets.—They are "old fogies," "dough faces," "submissionists," "slave propagandists," "border ruffians," "Union-at-any-price" people, and so on and so on. But the strong, liberal-souled men who do their own thinking, and are capable of rising above the madness that rules the hour, can well afford to despise, as they certainly do, all this impotent spleen. They pass by all these harmless *soubriquets* as the winds which they regard not.

We regard it as an auspicious moment for National men who intend to stand by the Constitution through storm and sunshine, as the sheet anchor of all our hopes, to take advantage of the returning "sober second thoughts" of the people in different parts of the country to which we have alluded, and make themselves felt. The disorganizers are active. Let the conservatives be equally active. Let them present an immovable front. Let them unite their strength, and show the factionists that they are not to be driven from their purpose of preserving intact the glorious institutions under the fostering influences of which we have risen so speedily to the rank of a first class power, under which the widest liberty compatible with safety is enjoyed, and under which every branch of national industry has flourished to an extent which has no parallel in the annals of the world.

Some of the ablest journalists of the country are calling the attention of the people to the evils of the perpetual hum-drum agitation which men for party purposes, or through a morbid hypochondriacism, are striving to keep up, and we believe the number will continue to increase till the reaction in the public mind which has evidently commenced shall be complete. We might give many evidences of the truth of the several favorable indications we have alluded to, but our space forbids it.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

AN OLD COIN.—The Loudoun (Va.) *Union* states that Mr. JAMES ADAMS, of Leesburg, recently ploughed up in that vicinity a coin, supposed to be gold, which affords a fine study for the antiquarian. In size it is about as large as one of our old quarters, and bears on one side the head of CHARLES the First, surrounded by the following inscription: "CAROLUS I., D. G., Ang., Fr., Mil. Rex.," and on the reverse side a crown with the words, "Unitæ" "Invictæ, 1648," so that it is now 209 years old.

☞"Pa, what does the printer live on?"

"Why, my child?"

Because you said you hadn't paid him for four years, and still take the paper."

"Wife, spank that child."

☞Some on a *plug*—R. A. Miller, Dentist.

To Consumers of Liquors.

Dr. Cox's Letter to Editor of the Crusader.

CINCINNATI, June 1st, 1857.

DEAR SIR:—Yours dated at College Hill, May 26th, was duly received, but a press of professional business precluded my responding to it till this morning. You propound several questions, relative to liquors, etc., inspected by me. I will try to answer them as propounded.

1st Question—"What proportion of the wines inspected are genuine?"

Answer—Not one in fifty.

2nd Q.—"What ingredients do you find in the adulterated?"

A.—In port wines, as a basis, either water, cider, vinegar, or a mixture of water and sulphuric acid, with the juice of elderberries, privet berries, beet root juice, and logwood, with alum, technically called sulphate of alumina and potassa. Sugar to cover the pernicious mixture; and sometimes I find one or two per cent. Jamaica rum or neutral spirits added, and more frequently not one per cent. of any kind of alcoholic spirits, but the warming, stimulating influence of the liquor produced by some of the varieties of peppers or roots, added to the strong mixture of water and sulphuric acid.

The above are the ingredients of all the port wine I have inspected this spring. Sherry, Madeira, Muscadel, etc., are all, or at least all that I have inspected, either mixed, or have as a basis, water, cider, wort made of pale malt, or a mixture of sulphuric acid and water to the acidity of weak vinegar, with brown sugar, honey, orris-root and neutral spirits, to give it alcoholic per centage.

The above is the character of two samples of wine, port and sherry, that I very recently inspected, and which were sent from a store, the proprietors of which are honorable and high-minded gentlemen, who had paid a high price for their liquors, got them out of the custom-house in an eastern city, with an assurance that they were genuine, and imported, and yet there was not one drop or symptom of wine in either of them, the one having its warming, stimulating influence from sulphuric acid and one per cent. Jamaica rum, and the sherry having six per cent. alcoholic spirits imparted to it by neutral spirits, with sulphuric acid, bitter almonds, brown sugar, honey. These abominable mixtures are flavored with various oils, mixed to suit the flavor of different wines, viz: oil of lavender, cloves, cinnamon, bergamot, rosemary, etc., etc.

3rd Q.—"Have you reason to believe that imported wines and brandies are adulterated?"

A.—Yes, I know them to be, and can demonstrate the facts to any one who has faith in chemical developments. I have inspected brandies of various kinds and qualities fresh from the custom-houses, have seen the bills of the Custom-House Inspector which accompanied them, and was assured that they were freshly imported; and yet the chemical tests gave me corn whisky, with abundance of fousil oil, or the oil of corn, as a basis, with sulphuric acid, nitric ether, prussic acid, copper, chloroform, guiuea pepper, tannin or tannic acid, with sometimes a very small per centage of good brandy added, and frequently not a drop.

4th Q.—"Do you ever find whisky impure?"

A.—Yes, I find a great deal of whisky impure, adulterated with sulphuric acid, pepper, copper, chloroform, strychnine, or traces of it, with brucine, etc.

5th Q.—"Do liquor dealers readily give you access to their stock?"

A.—No; with the exception of a few honorable gentlemen, I find, and have found the chemical inspection of liquor an uphill business. A large majority of the liquor merchants of this city repudiate the law as a humbug; if they permit any inspection it appears to be with great reluctance, while others will furnish me with a sample or two of their best, but will not permit me general access to their liquors, knowing, as I suppose, that they will not stand the test. Some of the largest manufacturing houses in the city will not permit me to come into their establishments in the character of liquor inspector. I have been informed that they threaten to lay violent hands on me if I attempt to inspect their liquors on their premises. Some folks fight best on their own dunghill, but I occasionally overtake a cask of their pernicious compounds in retail establishments, to the proprietors of which they sell them, and then I inspect them, *nolens volens*, as you lawyers say, and find them not fit to make hog-slop. Such have I found some of the firm of K———g & F———t, against whom I have procured an indictment in our court of Common Pleas.

I had understood that N. Longworth, Esq., was the largest native wine manufacturer in the State of Ohio. I called on him several times, but he denied having any, either Catawba, Brandy, or Native Wine. I have inspected some native wines that I was satisfied were a mixture of cider, wine, water and neutral spirits. I am very sorry that the liquor law is not more specific, but so far as in me lies, I intend to inspect, and those who object, must fight the State of Ohio.

Respectfully, etc.,

HIRAM COX, M. D.,

Chemical Inspector of Alcoholic Liquors for Hamilton County, Ohio.

CONDEMNED TO BE HUNG.—*Exciting Scene.*—The negro woman who murdered her mistress, Mrs. Hall, near Gordonsville, a few weeks since, was sentenced on Monday last, by the Louisa County Court, to be hung on the 21st of next month. We are mortified to learn that a scene was enacted in the trial of this cause which should be a reproach upon the court that sat in judgment, and make every heart tremble with fear at the manner in which the criminal laws are administered by our county courts. The court announced that they stood four for hanging and one for transportation. Under the decision, the woman was legally acquitted of murder in the first degree; and should have been punished by transportation. But as soon as it was known that the prisoner was not to be hung, the crowd that filled the court room became greatly excited, and threats were made that if she was not condemned to death, the people themselves would lynch her; and one or two gentlemen approached the dissenting justice, and advised him to change his opinion. Under these circumstances, the fifth magistrate gave way, and the woman was condemned to be hung. As soon as the sentence of death had been agreed upon, one of the court arose, and stated, that as injury to the jail and danger to the prisoner were to be apprehended from the populace, the sheriff ought to proclaim publicly that the court had ordered the woman to be hung. Proclamation was made, and the excited populace became satisfied with the court.—*Charlottesville (Va.,) Adv.*

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

AT BEDFORD SPRINGS—President Buchanan.

IN TOWN LAST WEEK—The Post Master General of Pennsylvania.

☞Read Dr. Hardman's September appointments.

A "SLICK" IDEA—Making pets of toads.

☞We direct attention to the advertisement of Scott & Brown.

☞We have in our possession a coffee mill about one hundred years old, and is to this day in good grinding order.

☞It does not always signify that a man "out under arms" belongs to the army; for if it did, we would have many a soldier in our midst.

☞There is a friend of ours in Hollidaysburg who visits us twice a year, and only stays *six months* each time.

☞We see that the editor of the Greensburg *Democrat* has left his old state of "single blessedness," and entered into the state of "matrimony." We hope he may prosper as well in the new, as he did in his old state.

☞One of the few, immortal names, not born to die, is evidently SMITH. Every year, in England and Wales, are born 5,588 SMITHS, 4,044 SMITHS die, and 3,005 SMITHS do marry, so as to preserve the SMITH family from extinction.

☞An old woman up at Broad Top City is collecting all the old *Journals* she can lay her hands on, to make soap of. She says they are despit sight better than ashes —they are most as good as clear "lie."

☞The Hartford *Times* says: "That a special law against the sale of impure and fraudulent liquors, with the appointment of an Inspector in every town, would do more good than the Maine Law ever did or ever can do." That's it. Protect us from *nux vomica* and rotten potato juice, and we can protect ourselves against any effects of pure liquors.

☞The recent marriage of Mr. Day with Miss Field presents this singular anomaly, that although he *gained* the *field* she *won* the *day*.

WANTED.—A "Republican" party which, without leaning upon other factions for support, will stand upon its own bottom and engage in a straightout contest with the Democracy.

ANY FOR SALE OR RENT?—Houses in the upper end of town. Several small families desire to locate for a season —in that promising neighborhood.

☞Chasings hoops through town is becoming quite a popular game among our young men. Times have changed. A few years ago it was only children's play.

☞The only remedy to keep old maids from despairing is pairing.

☞The disagreeable taste of cod liver oil may be prevented by the addition of about ten per cent of common salt. The salt renders the oil more palatable, and causes the stomach to digest the oil more completely.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—A copper kettle has been found seventeen feet below the surface, near Altona, Ill., imbedded in a vein of coal. It was found on Buffalo Rock, on the Illinois river. Some think it was brought there by some of the early French Missionaries, over 200 years ago; others give it a much earlier date. All ask, how it could come into a solid bed of coal? None can answer.

☞A French caricature represents Louis Napoleon trying on a crown, which has slipped over his face, upon which he remarks—"truly, my uncle had a greater head than I."

☞Cold green tea, very strong, sweetened, will, when set about in saucers, attract flies and destroy them.

☞Never trouble another for what you can do yourself, and never spend money before you get it.

☞Never keep silk articles folded in white paper, or the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper will impair the color of the silk.

☞Mr. Moran, the new President of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, is to receive a salary of $25,000 a year.

FOR THE LADIES.—Levi Westbrook has just received an assortment of ladies' colored Gaiters of the very first manufacture. They are certainly equal if not superior to any heretofore sold in Huntingdon.

☞The Northern Central Railroad is now finished from Harrisburg to Treverton, Northumberland county, a distance of 40 miles, to which place passenger trains commenced making regular trips on Monday last. The packet boats which formerly connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad at the "Junction," will hereafter make their station at Treverton Bridge, where they will connect with the Northern Central Railroad. It is expected that the entire road to Sunbury will be completed in three or four months.

☞The whole number of post offices in the United States is 26,197.

☞"Which can travel the fastest, heat or cold?"—"Why, heat, you dunce! Can't anybody catch cold?"

☞Ladies' hoops are considered useful, because one kept a rabid dog from biting the wearer. They serve also to keep 'puppies' at a respectful distance.

☞SAMUEL MCELHOSE, Esq., editor of the "Jefferson Star," has been sojourning for a few days past in our borough with his many warm-hearted and familiar friends.—He looks exceedingly well—although he edits a paper, acts County Superintendent of Jefferson county, attends Conventions, travels over rough roads, &c. By indomitable energy and perseverance he has now an easier road to travel, pecuniarly, than in the infant days of the "Star," a consummation of which we never dreamed. May his star never grow dim.

☞About $1,500,000 have been expended in Missouri by the General Government, in fitting out the expedition to Utah.

☞An improvement, said to be of value, has been adopted in the manufacture of candles, which has for its object the hardening of the outside or surface. Stearic acid is mixed with five per cent. of white wax, and then dissolved in half their weight of methylated spirits of wine. By rapidly dipping tallow candles into this solution and withdrawing them, they will be covered with a hard film, and may be immediately handled.

☞The Editor of the New Bedford Mercury has been shown a chicken with four legs, four wings, and two heads. The Fusionists here have caught some such an animal in WILMOT, who has two heads, one woolly, the other Hindoo. His feet, wings, and other propulsive members have not sprouted yet.

☞A fellow having been "sworn to the truth" of a statment he had made, afterwards confessed that the major part of it was false. "Did ye not swear to the truth of it?" he was asked.—"Yes, "he replied; "but I did not swear to the falsehood of it, and part of it was truth."

☞A large portion of the swamps of Florida, is said to be capable of producing 500 bushels of frogs to the acre, with alligators enough for fencing. An emigrant wandering there in search of neighbors, would soon meet a settler.

☞Some two weeks since, a stranger was seized with an attack of *mania potu*, while passing along one of the streets in Middletown, Pa., only *two months* having elapsed since he commenced the career of a drunkard. The opinion is that the strychnine and other deadly poison which the liquor dealers of the present day are using so freely, will effect a revolution in the detestable traffic one way or the other, it will either kill all who drink it, or scare them into reformation.

☞THE SELF-SEALING CANS, for preserving fruit, for sale by Geissinger, in West Huntingdon, are most admirable articles for the purpose. Before the season is over, call and examine them, and purchase half a dozen, more or less.

NOT YET RETURNED.—The strayed or stolen dog of mine host of the "Franklin House." Said dog answers to the name of "Joe," and comes when he is called.

ABOUT TOWN LAST WEEK—A number of "poor, innocent boatmen, who never harm anybody," if they are to be believed. They are "blessings in disguise," we suppose.

A SMART OLD MAN.—Mr. George Prough, of Trough Creek, aged 83 years, gathered and shocked 72 dozen of wheat and rye in one day, week before last. That beats us a few dozen.

"FORTUNE TELLING.—In the advance copy of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," received by us, there is a most excellent article upon the subject of Fortune Telling, by our fellow-citizen, A. W. BENEDICT, Esq. We have ever held a mortal hatred against all fortune tellers, or at least that foolish and pernicious practice, but the article in question, has wrought a complete revolution in our mind. We are a convert—a believer in fortune telling, and have full and entire confidence in Mr. B. as a studied and scientific practitioner. Consult the article, and maybe you will find yourself described, and your future told with unerring certainty.

A NEW CAR ON BROAD TOP.—The Company have placed on the road another new and handsome Car, for passengers and baggage. The train now looks quite respectable, especially with the ladies' favorite, Mr. MORRISON, as its conductor.

☞The New York *Courier* asks, 'What is Gov. Walker about?' He is about to compel the Lawrence men to respect the laws.

☞A lady being at a loss for a pin cushion, made use of an onion, and on the following morning, she found that all the needles had tears in their eyes.

A JOLLY RIDE.—We had a "jolly ride" on Saturday last, from Broad Top City to Saxton, a distance of nine or ten miles, in a passenger car in charge of Mr. "Sam" Graybill, the gentlemanly conductor on that branch of the road, without the aid of steam or other power. Broad Top *is* a great country—all who have not been there, should make it convenient to enjoy a pleasure trip to the City Hotel the present month.

A "TALL" PIC NIC.—On Saturday last, we had an invitation to a pic nic on Broad Top, after the party had appropriated to their own use all the eatables they could *beg* in the neighborhood. But having previously taken in a supply of "wood and water" at the City Hotel, we did not at all feel uncomfortable by being disappointed in partaking of their supply, which consisted of one loaf of bread, six cakes, butter, four pickles and creek water. Not hard to take on an empty stomach on the mountain, if out of hearing of the Broad Top City Hotel dinner bell.

☞Which is the most unpleasant, a first rate appetite and nothing to eat, or plenty to eat, and no appetite?

THE CROPS IN OHIO.—Ohio appears to have done well this season. In addition to the fine crops of wheat, and a good promise of corn, the minor crops also give a large yield. The barley is harvested, the oats promises very well and the potatoes are quite large. The Cincinnati Gazette estimates the yield as follows: Oats, 20,000,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000,000 do.; Barley, 500,000 do.; Potatoes, 6,500,000 do.; aggregate, 28,000,000.

☞The hoop question, like most others, has two sides to it. The ladies take the INSIDE, of course.

☞ALIVE—with men women and children—the Broad Top Coal Region. Mines are opening for miles along the road—and houses are going up in every direction, for the accommodation of laboring men.

SODA FOUNTAIN.—If you want a glass of good, clear, sparkling, soda water, go to Read's Drug Store.

☞You who are afflicted with "Job's comforters," will be glad to learn that glycerine applied to incipient boils, seldom fails to effect their resolution. If they are broken it will facilitate their healing.

☞A company of ladies discussing the following question:—"What is the greatest duty of man?" One of them contended with success, that it was to pay dry goods bills!

☞Quite a number of city folks are now stopping at the City Hotel on Broad Top Mountain. The proprietor, Mr. McErison, is *the* landlord—with him every body feels at home.

☞The authorities along the French frontiers have received strict restrictions not to admit in future any foreigner into France who cannot prove that he has pecuniary means at his disposal, and that he is certain of obtaining work.

☞How many fine hats serve as a covering for worthless heads, and how many plaited shirt bosoms cover a hollow cavern where a heart should be lodged.

☞A strong solution of potash, applied immediately, will relieve the pains occasioned by the sting of a bee in just one minute, and prevent any swelling. It should be applied several times.

☞A gentleman walking along the railroad, a few evenings since, heard a little child say, "There comes a locomotive." He replied, "That is the worst motive that can be placed before a child."

☞A gentleman, if aggrieved, has a right to pull a blackguard's ears, but he should on no account cut them off. They should be left on for the accommodation of other grieved parties.

☞We see it stated that the editor of the Tuscarora *Register* lately received a present of a dead hog. What a hog!

☞To get rid of rats, strew potash around their holes.

English Wealth and Luxuriousness.

Some of our New York Fifth avenue swells make very respectable attempts to do the "palatial" in their houses, and style of living, and put forth ambitious efforts to imitate English country seats, in the possession of what English would call a "snug box" on the Hudson River, and ten, twenty, or a hundred acres. An account, before us, of the luxurious style of living among the English aristocracy, throws our parvenu pretenders considerably into the shade:

About sixty miles from London, is the estate of the Earl of Spencer, which comprises ten thousand acres, divided into parks, meadows, pastures, woods, and gardens.—His library contains fifty thousand volumes, and is said to be the finest private library in the world. The Duke of Richmond's home farm consists of twenty-three thousand acres, or over thirty-five square miles, and this in crowded England, which has in all, an area of only 50,000 square miles, or just 32 millions of acres, giving, were the land divided, but two acres to each inhabitant. The residence of the Duke is fitted up with oriental magnificence. Twenty-five race horses stand in his stables, each under the care of a special groom. The dishes and plate upon the table, are all of porcelain, silver and gold.—His aviary is supplied with almost every variety of rare and elegant birds, and large herds of cattle, sheep and deer, are spread over the immense lawns.

The same authority from which we gather these facts, says that the Duke of Devonshire's palace, at Chatsworth, excels in magnificence, any other of the kingdom. He spends the whole of his enormous income.—In the grounds about the house, are kept four hundred head of cattle, and fourteen hundred deer. The kitchen garden contains twelve acres, and is filled with almost every species of fruit and vegetables. A vast *arboretum* connected with his establishment, is designed to contain a sample of every tree that grows. There is also a glass conservatory, 387 feet in length, 112 feet in breadth, 67 feet in height, covered with 76,000 square feet of glass, and warmed by several miles of pipe, conveying hot water. One plant was obtained from India, by a special messenger, and is valued at $10,000. One of the fountains, near the house, plays 267 feet high, said to be the highest jet in the world.—Chatsworth contains 3,500 acres, but the Duke owns ninety-six thousand acres in the county of Derbyshire. Within, the entire is one vast scene of paintings, sculpture, mosaic work, carved wainscotting, and all the elegancies and luxuries within the reach of almost boundless wealth and highly refined taste.

Five-sixths of the soil in England is divided among scarcely thirty thousand proprietors. There are twenty-nine bankers in London, whose transactions yearly embrace six or seven hundred millions sterling. This is one side of the picture. The struggles between capitol and labor are fearful—the rich always becoming richer, and the poor poorer. Three hundred thousand persons die of famine in a year, (?) and three hundred thousand voluntarily emigrate, to escape the same dismal doom.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

From the School Journal.

Late Decisions of the State Superintendent.

School Architecture: New districts will be furnished with a copy of the Architecture; but not old districts which have already been supplied, unless for satisfactory reasons.—When the retiring Secretary of the Board has appropriated the Architecture to his own use, and refuses to return it, the Board should bring suit against him to recover it, or its value. He would also be liable to indictment for larceny. The book is the property of the district, and not of the Secretary, or any other member of the Board.

Occupation Tax: The increase in the amount of the tax on trades, occupations and professions, and on single freemen, was occasioned by the almost entire escape of this tax heretofore, by large numbers of persons whose children were enjoying the advantages of the public schools, and were fully able to bear a fair share of the expense. In all cases of hardship on account of the indigence of the taxpayer, the proper course for the directors will be to exonerate the tax in meritorious bonafide cases, of which they must be the judge, under the 31st section of the law of 1854.

School Law and Decisions: A new edition of the pamphlet copy of the "School law and decisions," is in press, containing all the recent enactments, and the decisions made since the last edition was printed, and will be issued and distributed in the course of the summer.

State Report: Boxes containing a limited number of the State Superintendent's last annual report and appendix have been sent to County Superintendents, for miscellaneous distribution. Teachers and others, desiring copies, should apply in person, or send for them, in order to relieve Superintendents as much as possible from the transportation of such bulky documents. Three copies were sent by mail to each board of directors, during the winter, by members of the Legislature. Leading friends of education, and intelligent, public spirited teachers who feel an interest in their profession, have the first claim upon those now sent out.

☞At the factory of Messrs. Carpenter, Foxboro', Mass., 10,000 bonnets are manufactured daily.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

BROAD TOP, August 1, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to make a remark about miners and mining operations on Broad Top. Since the coal works started there have been not a few adventurous speculators who have represented themselves as Practical Miners, Engineers and Geologists. But out of charity, I would excuse their presumption, and say that they came here to speculate, and maybe to *learn*. A man may be smart enough in the business in which he has been educated, but it does not follow that every Tom, Dick and Harry, who can readily distinguish between an Act of Assembly and a pile of coal, is a Practical Miner, Engineer and Geologist; and it would be well for such pretenders to desist in their criticisms, and condemnations of the work and mining operations of those who have devoted their lives to the business and understand it well, or else they may run again a rock and further expose their ignorance!

It would be well for all proprietors of coal mines to consult their interests and secure the services of practical miners. Perhaps science is better than speculation; and will produce a larger yield of coal with less expense.

My life has been devoted to the mining business, and I am sure there will be no "speculation" by certain ones as to the reason why I say that there is not a more correct Miner or Geologist on Broad Top than LESLIE of Philadelphia. J. A. H.

A GIRL GONE MAD FOR LOVE,—A beautiful German girl named Hannah Rootker, was taken to the Commercial Hospital, yesterday morning, a raving maniac—her reason completely overthrown by disappointment in love. It seems that she had been engaged to one of her countrymen for some months, and had fully expected to become his wife, when her father informed her last Saturday that she should not marry.

Upon this announcement she fell, as if struck by lightning, to the floor, and it was with much difficulty she was restored to consciousness. She then began raving frightfully, and with cries and screams and tears and lamentations, startled the entire neighborhood of Bremen street, where she resided. Nothing could be done to appease her—she grew worse and worse, until it was determined to remove her to the Hospital.

When there, she continued to rave, and would have died from exhaustion before this, had not chloroform been administered to keep her quiet. It was found necessary, too, to bind her to the floor, else she would have her own life, leaped out of the window, or done anything desperate. The physicians who saw her say they never before beheld so violent a maniac.

It is pitiable to observe this young and beautiful woman, just in the spring of life, suffering—and how intensely she must suffer—all the horrors of madness, because of a generous and absorbing passion which might and should have made her happiness on earth.

She will be sent to-day to the Lick Run Lunatic Asylum.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 27th inst.*

PREVENTION OF HYDROPHOBIA. A Saxon ranger, now 82 years old, and not willing to take the secret to his grave, publishes the following remedy for the bite of mad dogs, which he successfully applied to man and beast during 25 years. The wound must immediately be washed out with warm vinegar or lukewarm water, and wiped dry; after which pour a few drops of mineral muriatic acid into the wound, mineral acid dissolving the poisonous foam, and so preventing the sad effect. Where no muriatic acid can be had, the wound in the meantime must be washed out with a strong solution of salt water, and the acid procured directly.

DIED,

On Sunday the 26th ult., of Consumption, MRS. JANE H. WALLACE, wife of Robert Wallace, of Clearfield, and daughter of Samuel Hemphill, dec'd., of this Borough, aged 49 years.

☞In the "*Ladies' Wreath*," published by the students of Warrior's Mark Seminary, we find the following pathetic lines to the memory of HARRY M. NEFF, son of Dr. H. K. & Mary M. Neff, and by request publish the same:—

LITTLE HARRY.

LITTLE HARRY was one of nature's noblemen in miniature. His sparkling, deeply penetrating eye, his elastic step, his peculiar nervous temperament, his tenacious memory, his extraordinary analytical powers, his ability to trace cause to effect, and to attribute effect to cause, his profound and apposite questions when investigating any subject, all proclaimed him an intellectual prodigy.

His versatility of genius and suavity of manners, made him a universal favorite. Had he lived to maturity, his energy of character and intellectual worth, would have insured him a conspicuous part in the great drama of life.—But Little Harry was not permitted to appear upon the stage of mortal strife. A wise and benevolent Father saw fit to take him home to the skies.

His rising sun melted away into the mellow light of Heaven, like a star hiding itself in the resplendent glories of the eye of day.

"He died in beauty! like a rose
Blown from its parent stem;
He died in beauty! like a pearl
Dropped from a diadem:"

He was a plant too pure and too lovely for earth's poisonous vale. He was a bud too tender for earth's shady dell. He was a flower too exquisite for the grosser light of the material sun: therefore he was transplanted into the richer soil of Paradise, there to be nurtured by the fostering care of a blessed Redeemer. There will he bud and blossom, and bloom as the rose, under the genial rays of the "Sun of Righteousness." We mourn the loss of our dear little schoolmate; his innocent laugh and musical voice are no more heard in our midst; his seat in the family circle is vacant, and his toys have passed into the hands of another. Though he lives not on earth, yet we rejoice to know that

"He lives in glory! like night's gems
Set round the silver moon;
He lives in glory! like the sun
Amid the blue of June."

ON THE DEATH of WILLIE CRANGLE.

Death has claimed our little Willie—
Set his seal upon his brow,
And his cheeks that were like roses,
Are as pale as marble now.

We have closed his eye-lids gently,
On the dim and glassy eyes,
For the soul that gave them brightness,
Now has fled beyond the skies.

A light is from our household gone;
A voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant at our hearth,
Which never can be filled.

Death has been his early lot,
To case him of his pain,
Yet ne'er by us shall be forgot,
That sweet and loving name.

Yes, he's gone to dwell in Heaven—
Little Willie, loved and dear,
And we shall not behold him,
Till we go to meet him there.

Weep not for him, mother, aunts and uncles dear,
For he is not dead, but sleeping here;
Prepare for death, for die you must,
And with your Willie, sleep in dust.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Perfect Likenesses.

Call on PRETTYMAN, at the Central Railroad Station House, and get a DAGUERREOTYPE, AMBROTYPE or PHOTOGRAPH likeness of yourself. His pictures can't be beat—call and examine specimens.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Aug. 1.—Flour market very dull and in absence of any shipping demand, prices about nominal.—Small sales to home trade at $6 50@7 ℔ bbl. for standard and good brands, $7 50@7 75 for extra; $8 25@8 50 for extra family, and $9@9 50 for fancy lots. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Former dull at $4 75. Latter held firmly at $4 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN.—Market comparatively well supplied with new Wheat, but millers purchase with much caution. Sales of 2,300 bus. Delaware and Penna. at $1 60@1 65 ℔ bu. for red, and $1 70@1 75 for white. Rye dull at 95c. Limited inquiry for Corn—3,500 bus. yellow brought 89@90c. Oats dull. Lot of new crop sold from cars at 48c. ℔ bu.

SALE OF SAXTON'S STORE.—The store of J. & W. SAXTON is now open for sale by wholesale and retail of the entire immense stock of goods at greatly reduced prices! Dealers and all others who have the cash can be accommodated at AUCTION PRICES. TERMS—CASH. SCOTT & BROWN.
Huntingdon, August 5, 1857. Atty's for Creditors.

100 Sacks Ground Alum Salt, 50 tons Plaster to be disposed of by
August 5, 1857. SCOTT & BROWN.

LAST NOTICE—All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment on or before the *first day of November next.* All notes, and book accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be sued out without respect to persons. J. N. SWOOPE.
Alexandria, July 29, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, have appointed the 10th day of August, next, for hearing the application of Jacob McGahan, of Brady township, who has applied for the benefit of an Act of Assembly, entitled "AN ACT RELATING TO INSOLVENT DEBTORS," approved on the 16th day of June, 1836. M. F. CAMPBELL, Prot'y.
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 29, 1857.*

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Two valuable and well improved farms, situated within one mile of Loretto, Cambria county, Pa., one of which contains about 109 acres, about 40 cleared and under good fence, having thereon erected a new well finished two story plank house, with back buildings attached, a two story frame house, a frame barn, and a saw mill.

The other (adjoining the above) contains 87 acres or thereabouts, 45 of which is cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a superior new dwelling house, a new barn, spring house and other out-buildings. Apply to FRANCIS GIBBONS.
July 29, 1857-3t. Loretto, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 10th day of AUGUST, 1857, the following described real estate, to wit:

☞One hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, having thereon erected a two story log house and a double log barn, a small orchard and about forty-five acres cleared, adjoining lands of George Wagner on the east, Abraham Wagner on the west, and Wm. McLain on the south. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Wagoner.

ALSO—All those two certain adjoining lots of ground situate in the borough of Cassville, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded on the south by land of Geo. W. Speer, on the north by Dr. H. L. Brown, and on the west by the public street, containing about three-fourths of an acre, more or less, on which is erected a large brick and plastered dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings, known and formerly occupied as a mansion house &c., by Robert Speer, dec'd, and by indenture dated 24th August, 1854, conveyed by Geo. W. Speer and James McIlduff to Cassville Seminary, the said deft. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Cassville Seminary.

ALSO—All that tract of land surveyed in the name of Gideon Hill, situate in the "big lick woods," Huntingdon county, within the following lines, to wit: Beginning at a pine, thence south fifty-eight and a half degrees west, one hundred and eighty-two perches to a post; thence south forty-two degrees east, forty-two perches to a post; thence south sixty-nine degrees east, one hundred and sixty perches to a post: thence north, one degree east, seventy-two perches to a post; thence north, twelve degrees west, one hundred and fourteen perches to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John L. Hoffer.

ALSO—A certain lot of ground adjoining the borough of Birmingham, containing about one acre, more or less, adjoining a lot of John Owens, Esq., on the west, the public road leading from Birmingham to Water Street on the south, lands of Shoenberger on the north and east, on which is erected a brick building, 70 feet in length and 35 feet in depth, three stories high, with a stone basement, known as the "Mountain Female Seminary." Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Mountain Female Seminary.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title, interest and claim in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Jas. Entrekin on the south, John B. Weaver on the east, and by Shirley and others, with the following improvements thereon erected, to wit: a log dwelling house, double log barn and other out-buildings, part of which said land is cleared and under a state of cultivation. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John A. Weaver.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land known as the Henry Houpt tract, containing about 270 acres, on Broad Top, Tod township, adjoining lands of R. Hare Powel, Gen. A. P. Wilson, and others, having thereon erected a two story log house and barn, and other improvements, and about 100 acres cleared thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land known as the Corbin tract, containing 300 acres and allowance, situate on Rocky Ridge, Tod township, adjoining lands of Taylor's heirs and others.

ALSO—A tract of land adjoining the above, warranted in the name of Speer & Martin, containing 96 acres, 153 perches and allowance.

ALSO—A tract of land adjoining the same, warranted in the name of Eliel Smith, containing 152 acres, 98 perches and allowance.

ALSO—A tract of land situate on Broad Top, Tod township, warranted in the name of Speer & Dougherty, containing 439 acres, 51 perches and allowance, adjoining the Wm. Houck Coal Land Tract, John McLain, Michael J. Martin and others.

ALSO—All the interest of said defendant in the land of Michael J. Martin and Joseph S. Martin, (now dec'd.) which he holds under certain articles of agreement for the same with John Dougherty and Geo. W. Speer, or otherwise as the same appears of Record in Huntingdon.

ALSO—All the following mentioned rights and interest of said defendant as evidenced by the agreements and conveyances, recorded in Huntingdon county in Record Book L, No. 2, from page 364 to page 376 inclusive, viz:

All defendant's right to mine, take and convey away the iron ore on lands of Michael Garner, in Penn township, Huntingdon county, containing about 40 acres, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Samuel Hetrick and Tussey mountain lands.

ALSO—Iron ore on lands of Isaac Yocum in said township, bounded by lands of Samuel Harris, Enoch Isenberg, Solomon Rough and Peightal and Grove, containing about 106 acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on lands of Henry Harris, in said township, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurts, Samuel Harris, and John Lee and James Moore, containing about 25 acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on lands of John Grove, in said township, bounded by lands of James Moore, Harris & Hoover, Samuel Harris & Hoover, containing about 100 acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on land of Solomon Rough, in said township, bounded by lands of Peightal, widow Fink, D. & B. Grove and Trexler's heirs, containing about 100 acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on land of Samuel Harris, in said township, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurtz, Trexler's heirs, John Lee and Isaac Yocum, containing about 297 acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on land of John Lee, in said township, bounded by lands of J. A. Moore, Trexler's heirs, L. & I. Hoover and another, containing about 158 acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on land of Joseph McCoy in Walker township, county aforesaid, bounded by land of John Robb, other land of said Joseph McCoy, Eleazor Lloyd's heirs and S. S. Wharton, containing about 75 acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on land of Philip Garner, in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Michael Garner, David Brumbaugh, Samuel Hetrick and mountain lands, containing about 48 acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on lands of Jacob F. Hoover, in Penn township, bounded by lands of John Hoover, Isaac Peightal, Samuel Harris, and mountain land, containing about 130 acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on lands of Jonas Buchwalter, in Walker township, bounded by lands of Samuel Peightal, Isaac Kurtz and James Moore, containing about 160 acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on lands of Catharine Zeke, in Walker township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurtz and Jonas Buchwalter, containing about 47 acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on lands of Isaac Bowers in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Grove, J. Frank's heirs, James Isett, and mountain land, containing about 96 acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on lands of Isaac Kurtz, in Walker township, said county, bounded by lands of Jonas Buchwalter, Henry Harris, Reynolds' heirs, and James Moore, containing about 200 acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on lands of Eleazor Lloyd, in Walker township, said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Graffius, John McCahan, and mountain lands, containing 80 acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on lands of Jos. Norris, in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Trexler's heirs, Isaac Peightal and Samuel Harris, containing about 10 acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on the fifteen acre field opposite Bowers' residence on the south side of W. Ridge, land of Ludwig Hoover in Penn township on the farm now occupied by him on 8th June, 1855, and on the part next the Ridge where Trexler's Fossil ore bank is, and thence back to Tussey's mountain.

ALSO—Iron ore on that part of the land of Daniel Grove, in Penn township, adjoining Isaac Peightal, Isaac Yocum, Ludwig Hoover and John Grove, lying between the Red Ridge where the ore has been opened, same side of the Trexler bank, and the base of Tussey mountain.

ALSO—Iron ore on land of Benjamin Grove in Penn township, bounded by lands of John Grove, Garner & Bowers, John Geissinger and mountain lands, containing about two hundred and eighty-eight acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on lands of Samuel Hetrick, in Penn township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Daniel Brumbaugh, P. & N. Garner and N. & P. Garner, containing about —— acres.

ALSO—Iron ore on lands of Jacob Summers, in Hopewell township, said county, bounded by lands owned by Jacob Summers, Jr., David Summers and Savage, containing about 166 acres.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Irwin.

ALSO—The following described Real Estate, situate in the townships of Tod and Clay, in the county of Huntingdon, to wit: a body of land beginning at a post, corner of John Hoover and David Price, thence by land of John and David Stumbaugh, thence by land in the name of Wm. Ewing, formerly claimed by E. L. Anderson, and now owned by David Blair, thence by land in the name of James Johnston, now owned by John T. Shirley & Co., thence by land of John Bright, thence by land of John McLain, thence by land of Dr. Moore in right of John Howard, thence by W. Pearson, now W. W. Edwards, thence by land of Adam Black, John Shore and Andrew Hoff, thence by land claimed by Andrew Shore, part of a survey in name of Abraham Green, and the whole claimed by John Savage, thence by Wm. Stapleton, part of Thomas Green and Isaac Green survey, claimed by John Savage, thence by land of Jacob Kurfman, thence by John Hooper, now Daniel Price, to the place of beginning, by the several courses and distances as mentioned and set forth in a deed from John Savage by his Attorney, &c., to James J. McIlheny, dated 16th day of August, 1855, and recorded in Record Book L, No. 2, pages 393, 4, 5, &c., containing 1652 acres and six perches and allowance, more or less, being parts of several tracts of land surveyed on warrants in the name of Isaac Green, Abraham Green, and Thomas Green, Sr., and also George Green, John Green and John Evans, patented to John Savage on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th days of July, and 3d day of August, 1855.

Also—The following described tracts of land situate in Cass township and Tod township, this county, beginning at a post, corner of Joshua Greenland, Esq.; thence by a survey in the name of Naomi Wright; thence by land of Turner's land; thence by land of Jacob Taylor's heirs; thence by land of Andrew Parks; thence by land surveyed on a warrant in the name of William Hooper, now Peter Kurfman, and land of John Savage and Robert Speer's heirs; thence by land surveyed in the name of Dorsey Belt, to the place of beginning, by the several courses and distances as mentioned and described in the deed aforesaid from John Savage to James J. McIlheny, dated and recorded as aforesaid, containing 589 acres, 47 perches and allowance, more or less, surveyed on warrants in the names of John and Edward Nash, and patented to John Savage on the 26th and 30th days of July, 1855.

Also—A tract of land situate in the townships of Tod and Clay, beginning at a pine stump, corner of Jacob Long and Peter Kurfman's land; thence by land of Long; thence by land of John Chilcote, Jesse Smith and John and David Stumbaugh; thence by land of John Savage; thence by Isaac Moreland's land and land of Robert Gill; thence by land of George and David Long; thence by James Rankin, now Peter Kurfman, to the place of beginning; by the several courses and distances, as mentioned and described in deed aforesaid from John Savage to James J. McIlheny, dated and recorded as aforementioned, containing 517 acres, 117 perches and allowance, more or less, being land surveyed on warrants in the name of Joshua Cole and Zachariah Cheney, and patented to John Savage on the 26th and 28th days of July, A. D. 1855.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant of, in and to the following lots in the town of Mount Union, in this county, purchased by him at Trustee's Sale of Wm. B. Leas, Esq., on the 23d day of June, 1853, to wit: in the recorded plan of said town, lots Nos. 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, the same being situated in said town, as set forth and described in the deed of Wm. B. Leas, Trustee aforesaid, and each one containing, in length and breadth, the several certain quantities of land as mentioned and set forth in said deed of Wm. B. Leas to James J. McIlheny, duly recorded in the Recorder's Office, at Huntingdon, in Book J, No. 2, pages 541 and 2, &c., to which reference may be had for a more full description, &c.

Also—All the interest of defendant, James J. McIlheny, of, in and to a tract of land being the one undivided third part or interest in the same, situate in Tod township, this county, adjoining land in the name of Anthony Cook; land claimed by William Houck, and land claimed by Michael J. Martin; land of Nathan G. Horton, containing in the whole 438 acres, 40 perches and allowance, more or less, being a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to John Dougherty and George W. Speer, on the 24th July, 1848, and afterwards patented. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. McIlheny.

ALSO—Two Lots of Ground in Manor Hill, Barree township, bounded by lands of John Love on the north and west, by the main road leading to Huntingdon and Petersburg, and numbered 10 in the plan of said town —containing about ¼ acre, having thereon erected a large two story frame house, plastered outside and inside, a small store room and a carriage house.

Also—Another lot in the same town or village of Manor Hill, bounded by a lot of David Barrick, land of Josiah Cunningham, and the said road, having thereon erected a good house, and numbered — in the plan of said town.—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Stewart Foster, Rebecca Jane Foster, and William C. Foster.

ALSO—The undivided half part of that certain tract of land situated in the township of West, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of Wm. Moore, Samuel Messer, Wm. Oaks, and others, containing ninety acres, be the same more or less, having thereon a Grist and Saw Mill, and connected therewith a certain water privilege, and one acre of timber land, adjoining lands of Robert Moore, William Oaks, and others, (it being the same property described and conveyed in a certain deed executed by John K. Neff and wife, dated 8th February, 1851, and recorded in Recorder's office, in said county, book H, No. 2, page 189 &c.,) together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Huyett.

NOTE.—On all sales exceeding five hundred dollars, ten per cent of the amount of the bid will be required to be paid to the Sheriff immediately when the property is struck down, and on all sales under that sum, twenty per cent.; in both cases the balance on the day the deeds are acknowledged. GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 45, 1857.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the

NOTICE—To claimants on the Main Line of the Public Works. In pursuance of the 40th section of the act of the 18th May, 1857, to provide for the ordinary expenses of government, the Board of Canal Commissioners will hold sessions at the following places, for the purpose of investigating and settling the claims therein mentioned, viz:

At Hollidaysburg, on the 28th of July, to examine the debts reported due by J. D. Lee! Supervisor of the Upper Juniata division; the debts contracted by W. W. Wilson, Supervisor of the Lower Juniata division; the debts contracted, but not reported, by John Ross, Superintendent of the Portage Railroad; and the debts reported by Wm. S. Callahan, Superintendent of the said road. And at Johnstown on the 3d of August, for the purpose of examining the aforesaid claims on the Portage Railroad, together with those reported by J. M. Orr, Supervisor on the Lower Western Division.

LAND DAMAGES.—The Board will proceed over the Portage Railroad on the 31st of July, to examine the claims for damages caused by the construction of the road to avoid the inclined planes on the Allegheny Portage railroad. The claimants are requested to meet the Board on the land for which they claim damages.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS L. WILSON,
Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1857, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 10th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 15th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the 81st year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 10th day of August, 1857.

Thomas Adams, mechanic, Huntingdon.
Peter H. Barker, painter, Warriorsmark.
John Bisbin, laborer, Porter.
Jacob Croswell, agent, Tod.
Alexander B. Cunningham, merchant, Huntingdon.
Jackson J. Fee, carpenter, Henderson.
John Hunt, laborer, Cromwell.
John Hirst, farmer, Barree.
Samuel Lutz, farmer, Shirley.
John Logan, farmer, Henderson.
David Long, farmer, Clay.
Joshua Gornell, farmer, Cass.
Davis Miller, farmer, Tod.
Benjamin Myers, farmer, Shirley.
J. K. McCahan, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Caress Patterson, blacksmith, Porter.
Samuel Rorer, farmer, Shirley.
Benjamin Rhodes, farmer, Cromwell.
William Rothrock, brewer, Huntingdon.
Thomas F. Stewart, Esq., farmer, West.
Jacob Stover, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Thomas L. Sides, hatter (once) Huntingdon.
William Thompson, farmer, Union.
Daniel Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Brown, farmer, Brady.
John Brown, farmer, Springfield.
John Beaver, farmer, Hopewell.
John Booth, teacher, Springfield.
Thomas Bell, carpenter, Barree.
Henry Boyer, farmer, Penn.
Alexander Cree, farmer, Dublin.
Alexander Coulter, laborer, Walker.
John Carl, miller, Dublin.
Abraham Crane, farmer, Franklin.
Basil Devor, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob S. Devore, blacksmith, Shirley.
William Dorris, Sr., gentleman, Huntingdon.
A. W. Evans, merchant, Cassville.
Charles Geissinger, farmer, Union.
Andrew Garner, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Andrew S. Harrison, J. P., Huntingdon.
Jesse Henry, carpenter, West.
John M. Hight, mechanic, Cassville.
Joseph Hudson, farmer, Dublin.
Samuel Hackedon, farmer, Tell.
Thomas H. Huling, farmer, Shirley.
Elijah G. Heck, plasterer, Clay.
Richard Jones, farmer, Franklin.
Nathaniel Lytle, saddler, Morris.
John Love, farmer, Barree.
John Miller, saddler, West.
James Myton, farmer, West.
Samuel McCord, farmer, Jackson.
Joseph McCracken, farmer, Brady.
John McClain, farmer, Tod.
Jonathan McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
Alexander M. Oaks, farmer, Barree.
James Oliver, farmer, Franklin.
Isaac Peightal, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Porter, farmer, West.
Daniel Peightal, farmer, Penn.
Jacob S. Park, farmer, Cass.
John Rupert, farmer, Clay.
David Stevens, farmer, Clay.
Alexander Stewart, farmer, Franklin.
Lawrence Swoope, mechanic, Cassville.
Robert Stewart, inn keeper, Jackson.
Joseph Taylor, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Work, farmer, Porter.
David Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John B. Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
Jesse Yocum, mason, Brady.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

George Bell, farmer, Barree.
James Baker, mason, Cromwell.
David Barrick, farmer, West.
Jesse Cook, farmer, Tod.
George Cresswell, merchant, West.
Dorsey Green, iron master, Porter.
William P. Goshorn, farmer, Tell.
William Hutchison, farmer, Warriorsmark.
William H. Harper, merchant, Jackson.
John Henderson, Jr., farmer, Warriorsmark.
Hays Hamilton, manager, Franklin.
Frederick Hoover, farmer, Penn.
John Hastings, blacksmith, Brady.
James Horning, farmer, Barree.
William Johnston, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John S. Isett, *iron master, Morris.*
James Long, farmer, Shirley.
Joseph Law, merchant, Morris.
Isaac Lininger, cabinet maker, Huntingdon.
John McCartney, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel K. Metts, farmer, Brady.
Jacob C. Miller, farmer, Barree.
William Meredith, carpenter, Brady.
Jonathan Miller, farmer, Clay.
Jacob Miller, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Jacob Neff, farmer, Porter.
Calvin Noble, mason, Cromwell.
Henry Nearhoof, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joshua Price, farmer, Tell.
William Patterson, merchant, Porter.
Joseph Reckets, laborer, Shirleysburg.
G. W. Robison, clerk, Shirley.
George Sipes, Esq., merchant, Cromwell.
Abraham States, blacksmith, Walker.
James Simpson, farmer, Brady.
David Henderson, farmer, Franklin.

July 15, 1857.

TRIAL LIST for August Term, 1857.

FIRST WEEK.

Enoch Dean	vs Joseph Harbaugh.
Savages Trustees	vs Davis & Smith.
Stevens for use	vs Henry & Smith.
Thomas Clark's heirs	vs Brison Clark
D. Grow's adm'r	vs Abednego Stevens.
Sterling & Alexander	vs Bracken, Stitt & Co.
M. Greenland	vs Caleb Brown.
Daniel Crownover	vs Joshua Gorsuch.
Michael Quarry	vs Wise & Buchanan.
Patrick Kelly	vs Penn'a R. R. Co.
George McCrum	vs Thos. Wilson.

SECOND WEEK.

McCutcheon	vs James Entriken.
J. Cresswell	vs Robert Hare Powel.
Peter Crownover	vs Daniel Shindle.
Samuel Beaty	vs Wm. H. Wharton.
John Dougherty	vs Abr. Taylor, et al.
Weiler, Kline & Ellis	vs C. Couts.
Edwards for Stunkard	vs Glasgows.
Joel Moore	vs B. N. Blair, et al.
Gemmill & Cresswell	vs J. R. Cox, Adm.
Same	vs Same.
Mary E. Trout	vs Wm. H. King & Flenner.
John W. Glasgow	vs John Brewster.
B. F. Glasgow	vs Same.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Pro't'y.

Huntingdon, July 15, 1857.

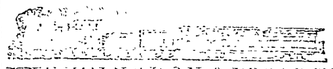
TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH, DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY. TIPTON, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., 10 *miles East of Altoona.* The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being practical House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn'a R.ail Road. Plans of every description for buildings with specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.

McCAULEY & CO.

Tipton, July 1, 1857-1y.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mining and selling of coal, &c., under the firm name of Powel & Saxton, has been this day (June 25, 1857), dissolved by mutual consent. Claims against the firm will be paid, and debts due it collected by Robert Hare Powel. ROBERT HARE POWEL.

July 1, 1857. JAMES SAXTON.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT! On and after Monday, June 1st, 1857. Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sunday excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave 8.00	Arrive 2.10
M'Connellstown	" 8.14	" 1.56
Pleasant Grove	" 8.20	" 1.50
Marklesburg	" 8.32	" 1.38
Coffee Run	" 8.41	" 1.26
Rough & Ready	" 8.50	" 1.20
Cove	" 9.05	" 1.07
Fishers' Summit	" 9.06	" 1.04
Saxton	" 9.20	" 12.50
Riddlesburg	" 9.32	" 12.38
Hopewell	Arrive 9.40	Leave p. m. 12.30

EVENING TRAIN.

	P. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave 5.00	Arrive 5.40
M'Connell-town	" 5.14	" 5.26
Pleasant Grove	" 5.20	" 8.20
Markle-burg	" 5.32	" 8.08
Coffee Run	" 5.44	" 7.56
Rough & Ready	" 5.50	" 7.50
Cove	" 6.05	" 7.37
Fishers' Summit	" 6.06	" 7.34
Saxton	" 6.20	" 7.20
Riddlesburg	" 6.32	" 7.08
Hopewell	Arrive 6.40	Leave 7.00

☞ Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.00 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 4.48 P. M., and leave for Bedford, &c., at 5.00.

Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 5.52 P. M., and leave at 5.00 P. M. for Bedford, &c., at 5.00.

Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 5.52 P. M., and leave at 5.00 P. M. for Bedford, &c., at 5.00.

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, *can spend half a day on the mountain,* (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1857.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, at its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held in the Fall of 1857.

HORSES.

Best Stallion,	$7 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Best match horses,	6 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	4 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	5 00	Best family horse,	3 00
" colt under 1 year old,	2 00	Second best do.,	2 00
" brood mare,	5 00	Best trotting horse,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 50	Second best do.,	2 00
Best draft horse,	2 00	Best mules,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Best riding horse,	4 00		

NEAT STOCK.

Best pair of work oxen,	6 00	Best cow,	4 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	3 00
Best bull,	5 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best calf.	2 00

HOGS.

Best boar,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best litter of pigs,	5 00
Third best do.,	2 00	" choice white,	3 00
Best sow,	4 00	" bacon hog,	2 00

SHEEP.

Best fine-wooled buck,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best fine-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best south down do.,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best long-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best long-wooled,	5 00	" south down do.	5 00

POULTRY.

Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best,	3 00	Fourth do.	1 00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow,	3 00	" wheat drill,	3 00
" harrow,	2 00	" corn planter,	3 00
" cultivator,	3 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" hill-side plow,	3 00	" reaper,	3 00
" wind mill,	3 00	" Mower.	3 00

GRAIN.

Best white wheat,	3 00	Best white corn,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best rye,	1 00
Best red wheat,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best oats,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best yellow corn,	1 00	Best buckwheat,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best bread,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best hard soap,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best pound cake,	1 00	Best candles.	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
Best sponge cake,	1 00	Best carpet,	2 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best butter,	2 00	Best hearth rugs,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best flannel,	2 00
Best domestic sugar,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best quilt,	2 00
Third best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best apple butter,	1 00	Best wool socks,	50
Second best do.,	50	" worsted do.,	50
Best tomato catchup,	1 00	" ornamental needle	
" honey,	1 00	work,	1 00
" jelly,	1 00	Sec ond best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best silk embroidery,	1 00
Best preserves,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best shell work,	1 00
Best pickles,	1 00	Second best do.,	50

MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best 2 horse carriage,	2 00	" and greatest variety	
" buggy,	1 00	of tin ware,	1 00
" sett single harness,	1 00	" lot of earthen and	
" do. farming do.,	1 00	stone ware.	1 00
" bridle and saddle,	1 00	" washing machine,	50
" pair of boots,	1 00	" made meal vessel,	1 00
" pair of shoes.	50	" churn,	1 00
" side sole leather,	1 00	" specimen of marble	
" kip and calf skins,	1 00	work.	2 00
" side harness & nipper	1 00	" cook stove,	1 00
" lot of cabinet ware	1 00	" pair of horse shoes.	50

FRUITS.

Best and greatest variety of apples,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best quinces.	1 00
Best dozen fall apples,	2 00	Best and greatest variety of grapes,	2 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best native grapes,	2 00
Best doz. winter apples,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen of peaches,	1 00
Best winter pears,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen of plums,	1 00
Best fall pears,	2 00	Second best do.,	50

VEGETABLES.

Best potatoes,	2 00	" beets,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" parsnips,	50
Third best do.,	50	" carrots,	50
Best neshanock,	1 00	" turnips,	50
" mexican,	1 00	" onions,	50
" pink eye,	75	" celery,	50
" white,	75	" cabbages.	50
" red,	50	Second best do.,	25
" blue,	50	Best pumpkins,	50
" sweet,	1 00	" pie do.,	50
" tomatoes,	1 00	" squash,	50
Second best do.,	75	" water melon,	50
Third best do.,	50	" musk melon,	50
Best purple eggs,	50	" Beans,	50
" pepper,	50	" peas.	50

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Best display of flowers in bloom,	2 00	Best variety of dahlias,	1 00
		Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best bequet.	50
Best display of plants,	2 00		

POULTRY.

Best pair of turkeys,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best pair of chickens,	1 00
Best pair of geese,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best display of poultry,	2 00
Best pair of ducks,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00

Huntingdon, June 24, 1857.

ISN'T IT SO?—Use ARTHUR'S celebrated *Self-Sealing Cans and Jars,* and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

FRESH FRUIT — Full directions for putting up all kinds of Fruit and Tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

IN WINTER — They are made of *Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire & Heat proof Stone Ware.* The sizes are from pints to gallons.—These cans and jars are *entirely open at the tops,* and easy, to secure economy in transportation.

BETTER — For sale by STOREKEEPERS throughout the United States.

Descriptive circulars sent on application. ☞Orders from the trade solicited.

THAN — Be sure to ask for 'Arthur's.' *It has stood the test of two seasons,* having been used by hundreds of families, hotel and boarding house keepers.

We are now making them for the million.

SWEETMEATS. — ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY. Manufacturers under the Patent, Nos. 117 & 119 South Tenth Street, (corner George) PHILADELPHIA.

June 17, 1857-2m.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

BACON & DRIED BEEF—a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & McDIVITT.

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by May 29, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, at D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Alwood Bebains, Challis Delains, Plain Beiges, Figured Empire Reps, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes, Duenls Chintz Calico Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hamburgh Cloth, Silk Warp Levella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Debarze, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zopher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Moreen and Grass Cloth for Skirts. Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweed, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants. Blue Denim, Blue Drill, Plain and Fancy Linens, Marseilles and Silk Vesting, Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Fish & Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store. ☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS! HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *entire* stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c., which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind,* to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Lamps, Bells, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Westenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

QUEENSWARE.

Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonnies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Trace & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale and Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER. SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c. BENJAMIN JACOBS

Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,

Ginghams,
Lawns,
Barages, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., *and in fact* all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

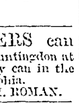
300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure,*) per keg of 25 lbs	$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra*)	2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT	2 40
BEST SCREWY WHITE ZINC PAINT	2 65

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,

April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.



Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Couts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands, all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVITT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Alleghany street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. March 25, 1857-6m.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN MILLER, at E. L. Neff's Mill, situated between Petersburg and Alexandria, in Huntingdon County, Pa.

☞P. S. None but a Good Miller need apply. Apply to D. W. McCAY, Miller at said Mill. [June 17-3

SAVE YOUR MONEY by purchasing Pure Linseed Oil (10 gal. and above) $1.18 per gal. Pure Linseed Oil (1 to 10 gallons) $1.25 " " Boiled Linseed Oil, always on hand at the Hardware Store of [june10] JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. H. JAMES' Extract Cannabis Indica, for the permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, &c., for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa. W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

HUNTINGDON SEMINARY.—The NEXT SESSION will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST, 31st.

☞Tuition for Ten Months $25.

☞Higher rates charged for pupils remaining only a part of the year.

☞During July and August, applications may be left with Hon. Geo. Taylor, or W. D. Orbison, Esq.

SARAH W. BIGELOW.

Huntingdon July 8, 1857-tf.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVITT'S

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN G. MILLER. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1855.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 29, 1855.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace. Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

EVANS, McCONNELL & EVANS, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Broad Top City, Huntingdon county.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO.

April 2, 1856-2m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

HOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

PORCELAIN BOILERS and PANS of every description, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods. Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL For sale by J. PALMER & CO. MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA. May 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county by the members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Cottage Church and vicinity, to grant a charter of Incorporation, and to constitute them and their successors a body politic and corporate in law, by the corporate name of the "Cottage Presbyterian Congregation," and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court will at its next session (August,) decree and declare them a corporation or body politic, according to the articles and conditions in their petition set forth and contained. M. F. CAMPBELL, June 10, 1857. Prothonotary.

IMPORTAN